The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WIN GLORY AT MANILA.

Astor Battery, Repulsed by Fierce Fire, Lose but as Quickly Recover Their Guns.

MERRITT AT THE HELM.

In His First Proclamation the General Promises to Protect the Civil and Religious Rights of All.

EXISTING LAWS TO STAND.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT, JOHN FAY.]

Manila City, Aug. 13, by way of Hongkong, Aug. 18.—The hardest fighting at the capture of Manila was done by the Astor Battery, which led the advance.

Brigadier General McArthur, commanding the brigade, complimented the men in the highest terms right in the midst of their valor and success.

The Astor Battery led the advance, supported by the Minnesota Volunteers and the Twenty-third Regulars. The Utah Battery's guns were too heavy to move through the swamps.

The march was along the Pasay road, on the right of the River Pasig, where the fleet could give no assistance.

At the junction of the Cingalon road the vanguard came without warning upon a strong Spanish intrenchment. Suddenly the enemy rained a deadly fire upon the Americans, killing two men of the Astor Battery, First Sergeant Holmes and Second Sergeant Cremins, and one Minnesota man, Private Patterson, at the same time wounding a score of other soldiers.

Fires His Gun and Dies.

Sergeant Cremins, after he was shot, staggered to his gun, fired it, and the next moment fell dead beside the piece.

The Astor Battery was forced to fall back from the murderous fire, temporarily leaving two guns. But the reserves under Colonel Ovenshine came up promptly and with their support the Astors charged the enemy with only revolvers for weapons, quickly regaining their guns, and put both into action again with increased vigor.

The Spaniards were then speedily put to flight.

The following is the list of casualties in the Astor Battery:

Killed.

HOLMES, M. E., First Sergeant.
CREMINS, D., Second Sergeant.

Wounded.

GILLMAN, R. H., sergeant.
VAN HORNE, H., corporal.
BAKER, C., private.
HEWTELL, G., private.
DUNN, C., private.
HAYDEN, T. J., private.
SEYMOUR, W. H., private.
VAN PELT, C. E., private.

Private Dunn's wound is serious; the other wounded men will get well.

The losses were pretty evenly divided among the two brigades.

I have obtained the following names of killed and wounded outside of the Astor Battery:

Killed.

THOLLEN, AUGUST K., private, Twenty-third United States Infantry.
PATTERSON, A. P., private, Minnesota Volunteers.
PHOENIX, ——, private, Colorado Volunteers.

Wounded.

BURSEN, BJORNSTED, Captain, Minnesota Volunteers, severely.
SEEBACH, Captain, Minnesota Volunteers, seriously.
BAKER, private, Twenty-third Regulars.
CARLSON, private, Minnesota Volunteers.
DUNMORE, JOHN, private, California Volunteers.
HAMMERSON, ALBERT, private, California Volunteers.
KAHL, private, Minnesota Volunteers.
McGANN, private, Twenty-third Regulars.
MOORE, private, Minnesota Volunteers.
MORGAN, private, Twenty-third Regulars.
NEWMAN, private, Twenty-third Regulars.
PARKER, private, Twenty-third Regulars.
PETZOFF, private, Minnesota Volunteers.

The whole American loss, as reported after the battle, did not exceed eight killed and fifty wounded. The Spanish loss is estimated at not less than 200, including both the killed and wounded, and in the neighborhood of 8,000 captured. Vast stores of military and naval supplies were seized.

The casualties on the American side were confined to the land forces. Not a man on the fleet was injured.

Heroic Work of the Soldiers.

It was a glorious day for the republic. Every American heart from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate should thrill with pride over the heroic work accomplished by the American soldiers. Through four lines of intrenchments, extending for two miles, the enemy was driven in a panic into the walled portion of Manila. There the Spaniards surrendered. As the Stars and Stripes were raised over the official residence of the Governor, Captain General Jaudemes burst into tears and his suite hid their faces in their hands. Almost impregnable fortifications had been stormed, including four blockhouses and innumerable street blockades. All were carried with the pluck and valor characteristic of Americans. As already stated, the Astor battery, with the Minnesota volunteers and the Twenty-third regulars, led General McArthur's advance.

In General Green's brigade the Colorado and California volunteers and the Eighteenth regulars drove the Spaniards back in panic. East and West vied in deeds of bravery.

Troops Rose Singing.

Nineteen thousand men in Camp Dewey knew on Friday night that an attack was to be made. Reveille was sounded at 4 o'clock. The troops arose singing and cheering. For weeks they had been encamped in swamps or lying in ditches filled with water, exposed to tropical rains. They had waited patiently for the order to attack, and when it came the demonstrations were unanimous along the lines.

A heavy rain set in as the troops left camp. The men marched two miles in mud over shoe tops to the intrenchments.

Each carried two days' rations and 150 cartridges.

The American trenches extended from the beach on the left 1,500 yards in a northeast direction, terminating in a rice swamp. The ground was covered with water, bamboos, and rank vegetation.

The enemy's trenches varied from 300 to 800 yards, that in front being 500 yards.

To the east of the beach is the Manila road, and 1,200 yards beyond is the Pasay road. Both roads passed through the lines into the city. Almost impassable swamps lie between the roads.

Green on Right, McArthur on Left.

General Greene's brigade occupied the left, from the beach across the Manila road to the swamp. General McArthur's brigade had the right, on both sides of the Pasay road. Directly in front of General McArthur were a Spanish battery and a blockhouse.

The troops arrived in position on the lines at 8:30 a. m. Four battalions of reserves held the Pasay road and the general reserve, five full battalions, back of General Greene, held the territory between the beach and the Manila road.

The Monitor Monterey at 9 a. m. steamed slowly across the bay in front of Manila. The flagship Olympia, the cruiser Raleigh, and the gunboat Petrel followed.

The enemy had two lines of intrenchments in front of General Greene. Back of these lines was Rio Cingalon, a small stream. Next beyond was the powder magazine, an ancient fortress mounting one six-inch gun. Immense sandbag walls and trenches surrounded the fortress on the south and seaward side.

Olympia Opens Fire.

General Anderson was in command of the division, which was composed of two brigades.

Suddenly at 9:30 a. m. the Olympia opened fire with her starboard five-inch guns at a range of 4,000 yards. The troops cheered and waved their hats. The first shots fell short, but again and again the guns roared and the projectiles fell closer and closer to the enemy's stronghold.

The Raleigh and the Petrel, covered with the national colors, tried their five-inch and six-inch guns at 3,500 yards. Shell after shell burst in the fort and drove the Spaniards, panic-stricken, toward Manila. Every shot was marked by débris hurled high in the air. Soon the enemy deserted the trenches in front of General Greene, but ran off to the right into the bamboo swamps. Then they began guerrilla work. Two shots from the battery in the magazine was the only reply given to the fleet's fire. Both were 300 yards short. The gunboat Callao and the launch Barcelo advanced within 1,000 yards and began sending a deadly hail from their rapid-fire and machine guns.

By this time the fortress was deserted and the fleet was signaled to cease firing.

Then the order to advance was given. The Colorado troops formed in column, with their flag flung to the breeze, and dashed into the Rio Cingalon, wading waist deep. The Californians followed.

The enemy's Mausers began to crack in the bushes in front and on the left, but the shooting was wild.

Phoenix Lowers Spain's Flag.

The Colorado men ran up to the fort and took possession. Private Phoenix climbed to the ramparts and pulled down the Spanish flag, and as he was raising the American standard was shot dead.

Thereupon Private Richard Holmes raised the flag and ran it up on the pole. The Coloradoans, Californians, and the Eighteenth Infantry drove the Spaniards through the streets of Malate. The enemy threw away guns and ammunition in the flight. Their trenches were filled with Mauser cartridges. The troops followed them, capturing the Luneta Battery, and chasing the enemy into the walled city.

General Greene passed around the walled city and took Binondo, on the north side of the Pasig River, where he established headquarters.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur's brigade, over on the right wing, was having the severest kind of fighting.

Utah Men's Good Work.

Two guns of the Utah Battery opened on blockhouse No. 14, and soon knocked it to splinters. Then the troops advanced by the Pasay road toward the city, the Astor Battery in the lead, and, as previously described, had the hottest fighting of the day at the junction of Cingalon road.

The Spanish soon retreated, and General MacArthur entered the city and established headquarters in Malate.

The bombardment lasted only an hour and a half. The advance northward of both brigades began at 11 a. m., and at noon the city was in our possession.

The Spanish flag remained over the palace in the walled city, but no resistance was made. At 1 p. m. a white flag went up on the ramparts of the fort there and on Santiago fort. An hour later the enemy's flag came down and the surrender was complete.

General Greene, Inspector General Whittier, and Captain Crowder were appointed a board to arange terms with the Spaniards. The prisoners were disarmed and kept inside the walls, but the officers were paroled.

The enemy burned the gunboat Cebu after the surrender.

Insurgents Start to Pillage.

The insurgents followed up the advance of our troops. An attempt was made to keep them out of the city, but it was found impossible. Thousands entered in companies and took possession of empty houses and began pillaging.

Malate and Ermita, the fashionable residence districts, were deserted.

The troops scattered and stopped the insurgents pillaging as far as possible, but complaints continue to come in.

The Americans have complete possession of Manila and its suburbs.

The Spanish are courteous. They gaze at the Americans with wonder, but beneath a polite veneer their rage and hate burn fiercely.

The food supply was exhausted in the city. When the troops entered a pony killed in action was being devoured by natives.

I saw ten dead Spaniards about the powder magazine, all killed by the fire from the fleet.

The Archbishop of Manila says he has been misrepresented; that for a month he has not advised resistance, as he saw the case was hopeless.

The English met the troops with cheers and gave them refreshments.

The blockade is raised and the port is open.

MERRITT TAKES FULL CONTROL.

He Guarantees to Protect Citizens in Their Personal and Religious Rights.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY E. W. HARDEN TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Manila, Aug. 14, via Hongkong, Aug. 18.—I called on General Merritt today in the Governor's palace, where he has established headquarters. He said he had been so busy with the direction of the army he had given little attention to the problem of governing the captured territory.

He said he would seek to gain the confidence of the natives and show them our intention to give them an honest government and protect the rights of all.

He has prepared a proclamation, which will soon be published. He would not give it out entire, but permitted me to read it. It provides a general scheme of government. It begins with the statement that the war has existed since April 21. The people of Manila had since witnessed the destruction by the American fleet of the Spanish naval force at the islands and now the capture of Manila itself.

The United States had sent an army of occupation to control the city. Its commander was instructed by his government

(Continued on second page.)

NOT READY FOR WAR.

Russia Makes a New Move in the Oriental Diplomatic Game with Great Britain.

SENDS A NEW MINISTER.

Count Cassini Made Ambassador to London, in Place of Baron De Staal.

CONCESSION TO ENGLAND.

[BY AN EX-ATTACHE.]

New York, Aug. 18.—That Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, who only a few weeks ago reached this country and presented his credentials to President McKinley, should have been appointed to represent the Czar in London constitutes a high tribute to his diplomatic reputation and likewise an admission that just at the present minute London is the center of gravity as far as the foreign relations of the Muscovite Empire are concerned.

Russia is averse to embarking upon a conflict with Great Britain until she has completed the rearmament of her troops with the new rifles and the new artillery, which is now in progress and which canot be terminated for another nine months, and she is likewise desirous of bringing her transsiberian railroad to a successful conclusion before going to war with England. For it is only when this railroad is finished that she will be able to dispatch troops and war materials to her strongholds on the Pacific coast without running the risk of their being stopped on the way by the English squadron.

This anxiety on the part of Russia to avoid for the present any hostilities with Great Britain has led to something much akin to a Muscovite backdown during the last week, especially since England's threat to seize Tien-Tsin and to bombard the Taku forts in the event of China allowing herself to be influenced by Russia to adopt an anti-English attitude.

De Staal Made a Scapegoat.

The Czar's government protests that it has been misunderstood, and ascribes the fault to poor old Baron de Staal, until now British Ambassador in London, who is apparently made the scapegoat and who is recalled. In order to show its good faith in the matter the Muscovite government has now opened up negotiations which may or may not be bona fide, with the alleged object of obtaining from London financiers the capital for the various enterprises, railroad, mining, and otherwise, which Russia contemplates inaugurating in her now Chinese sphere. The idea evidently is to propitiate Great Britain by the implied assurance that if Russia extends her scope in China she intends to allow her good friend, John Bull, to profit financially and commercially thereby. This, besides constituting a demonstration that Russia is keeping the door of China open as demanded by England, is hitting the latter in a weak and particularly sensitive spot, and there is no doubt that Count Cassini, who knows China and Chinese affairs intimately, besides being one of the smoothest and cleverest diplomats in the Czar's service, is far more likely than Baron de Staal to keep England quiet with assurances of this kind until the transsiberian railroad is completed and Russia can pour all the troops that she needs into the Pacific coast.

There is but little danger of Count Cassini's nomination being rejected by the English government. For he has been absent from China for more than a year, and has therefore played no direct and open part in the aggressively anti-English policy inaugurated after his departure by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, Pavloff, at Pekin, who is eager to make as big a name for himself as he can before the arrival of M. de Giers, the newly appointed Russian Envoy to the court of China.

Count Cassini's Diplomacy.

In England Count Cassini is merely known as the able diplomat who was able to stop the march of the victorious Japanese army upon Pekin, and to obtain for his own master, the Czar, without drawing a Russian sword, but merely by statecraft, all the advantages and the fruits of victory that should properly have belonged to the Mikado.

In fact had the latter gone to war with China for the sole purpose of benefiting Russia, and without any idea of deriving any advantage for Japan, the conflict could not have resulted otherwise.

Baron de Staal, the superseded Ambassador, is wedded to a daughter of that Prince Gortchekoff who commanded Sebastopol in the Crimean war, and was afterwards Viceroy of Poland, and is therefore a nephew by marriage of the great Chancellor Gortchekoff. He has been for fifteen years accredited to the court of St. James, and is a suave and polished diplomat of the old school, who owed his appointment mainly to the fact that he was both a personal friend of the Russian wife of Queen Victoria's second son, and likewise because he was a favorite of Queen Victoria's daughter, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, when stationed at Darmstadt.

The Duke of Edinburg has now become sovereign of Coburg, where his Duchess lives all the year around, so that the Baron has rather lost his raison d'être in England. If he has been left there until now it is because he is so great a favorite in English society and has so completely succeeded in winning their friendship in spite of their innate suspicions with regard to Russians. His diplomacy, however, is that of the old school. He is entirely ignorant of everything in connection with China, and utterly incapable of understanding or appreciating the new and aggressive policy which has been inaugurated in Asia by Count Mouravieff and Emperor Nicholas. That is why he is recalled.

Views of Chinese Ambassador.

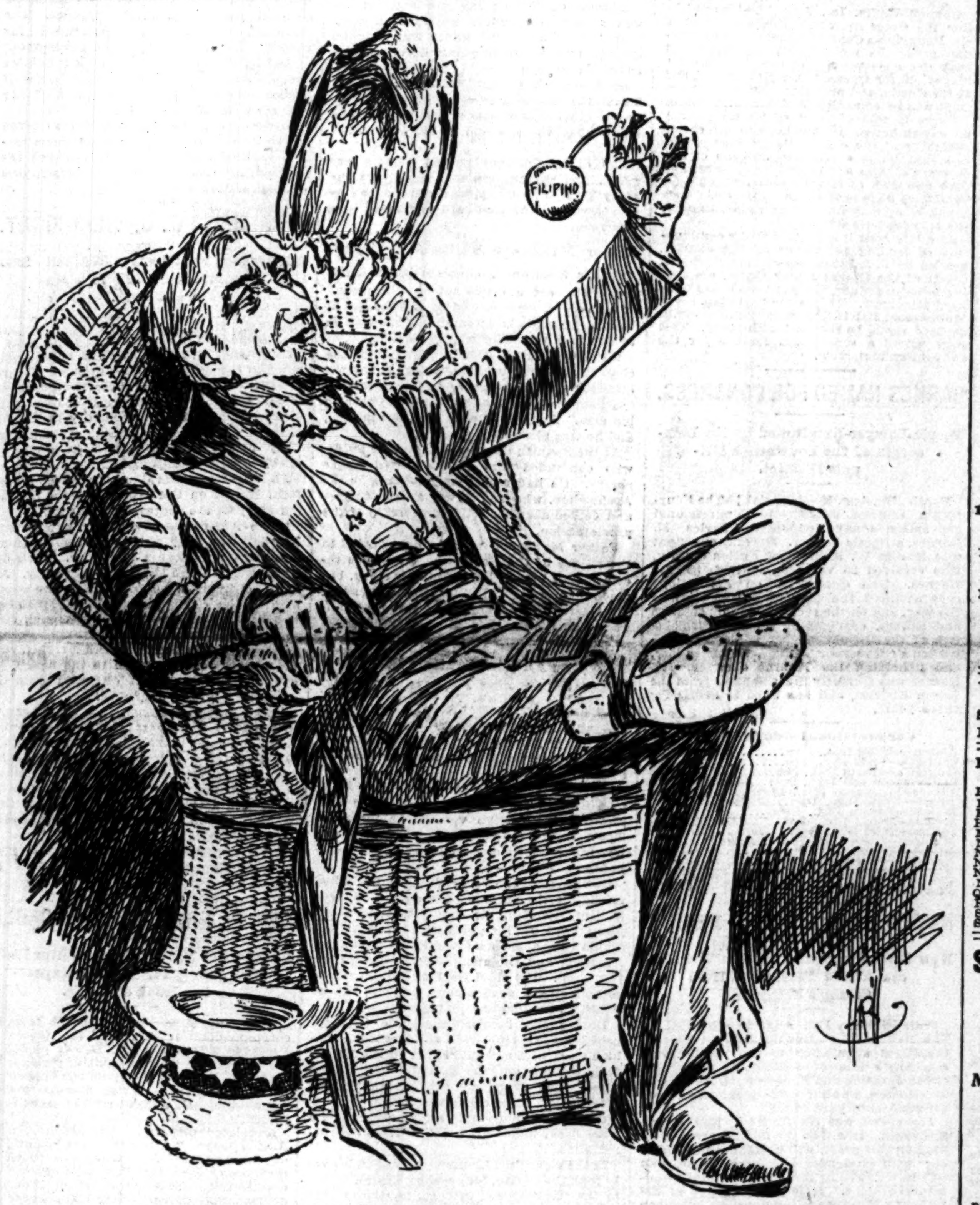
Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Chinese Ambassador Shir, en route to the Orient from Russia, where he has been serving the Chinese government five years, in an interview today, said: "There will be no war between Russia and Great Britain. Great Britain's policy is for peace. She is not afraid, but her Ministers are opposed to hostilities. Great Britain missed many splendid chances to acquire Chinese territory. It is feared Russia may declare war, but I know Russia well enough to know she would back down quick enough if Great Britain shows fight.

"China prefers Great Britain. When China was defeated by the Japanese, Russia looked on and did nothing, but Great Britain was China's friend. For this China is grateful. If China must lose territory the Chinese all over the empire prefer Great Britain should have it. Great Britain will and must take the fertile valley of the Yangtse. She won't fight, but China will insist on presenting it to Great Britain to prevent Russia from getting it.

"China has no army and no navy. She is doing her best to get both, but is now powerless. China wishes to lose territory, then, to that humane nation governed by Victoria.

"I am glad to hear Great Britain has established a protectorate over Arabia. Russia for years has been trying to annex Arabia, but Great Britain has checkmated her. Great Britain will dominate the road to India, the Persian Gulf, and Persian trade.

"The rebellion has been practically suppressed. I do not credit the report that Great Britain is asking for the dismissal of Li Hung Chang."



"WHY MAKE TWO BITES OF THIS CHERRY?"

STEEL DEAL IS CERTAIN.

Representatives of Illinois Company and Minnesota Iron Corporation in Session.

ONLY 3 PER CENT APART.

H. H. Rogers of Standard Oil, Agreed Upon as Arbitrator, Is Expected to Decide Today.

CAPITAL TO BE $200,000,000.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Committees representing the Illinois Steel company and the Minnesota Iron company held prolonged sessions this afternoon and evening at the Holland House and the deal for the consolidation of the two great corporations is now considered so far advanced that consummation may be regarded as a certainty. Besides the joint committee on behalf of the two companies, a third committee has been engaged in the preparation of articles of incorporation in so far as they do not touch upon disputed points. The Committee on Consolidation is:

On behalf of the Illinois Steel company—John W. Gates, Nathaniel Thayer, W. L. Brown, A. J. Forbes-Leith, and Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co.

On behalf of the Minnesota Iron company—Roswell P. Flower, H. H. Porter, D. O. Mills, H. M. Flagler, and D. H. Bacon.

The Committee on Incorporation is: Ex-Judge E. H. Gary of Chicago and Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin.

A difference of only 3 per cent in valuation stands between the estimates of the two committees, and H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil company, who owns an equal amount of stock in both companies, has been agreed upon as arbitrator. It is believed that his ruling will be made tomorrow. It will be final.

Capital to Be $200,000,000.

The consolidated company will be incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000,000, far exceeding the combined capital stock of the two original companies. The Illinois Steel company is capitalized at $50,000,000, but the issue has been only $18,600,000. The capital stock of the Minnesota Iron company is $16,500,000, giving a joint capital stock of $66,500,000. The purpose of the increased amount is to allow the admission into the consolidation of the most important steel companies of the country, giving in the outcome a one-organization control of the steel trade of the country.

Among the companies which are said to be in readiness to take large portions of the extra stock are the Lorain Steel company of Lorain, O., the Johnstown Steel company of Johnstown, Pa., and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern (belt line) railroad of Chicago. Representatives of other important corporations have been in attendance at the conferences.

Ex-Governor Flower has been the advocate of the plan of making the capital stock large enough to provide for all contingencies. The skeleton of organization has been made large enough to permit the admission of every important steel company in the country.

(Continued on fifth page.)

Tribune's Daily War History.

Friday, August 19, 1898.

Military—

General Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the residents of Manila defining the form of government that will prevail.

General Shafter yesterday reported the departure from Santiago of the transport Catania with 375 convalescent soldiers, the Resolute with 275 light artillerymen, and the Badger with 200 of the Thirty-fourth Michigan volunteers.

Adjutant General Corbin last night issued an order for the First Illinois Cavalry to proceed at once from Chickamauga to Springfield, Ill.

The Twenty-third Kansas Regiment (colored) was yesterday ordered to Santiago.

Advices from Hongkong say merchantmen are leaving daily for Manila and a great rush of trade is expected.

It is reported at Ponce, Porto Rico, that eighty natives who took refuge from Spanish soldiers in the belfry of the Cathedral at Ciales were overpowered and macheted.

Three more transports arrived at Montauk Point last night, having on board troops from Santiago.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Merritt Established in Manila.
  Russia's New Move in Diplomacy.
  Call Steel Deal Certain.
  Spain Names Military Commissions.
2 Wisconsin Republican Convention.
  To Open Camp Tanner Again.
3 Natives Are Restless.
  Wants More than Coaling Port.
  More Outrages in Porto Rico.
  Jubilee Financiers Are Named.
4 Boston, 10; Chicago, 0.
  Brilliant Golf Playing.
  Lizzie Cavalier Is Barred.
  Star Pointer Paces in 1:59¼ at Joliet.
5 Says Pettit Is Found.
  To Welcome the Warships.
  Want a Camp at Fort Sheridan.
7 Weeding Out the Navy.
  Plan to Stop Lake Pollution.
  Abstract of County Assessments.
  American Bar Association.
  Allison on Monument Commission.
8 Social Gayety at Newport.
  Starts Her Letter Chain Today.
10 Conquered Islands Grow Good Coffee.
  Picnic of Irish Societies.
12 Police Have Clew in Hill Case.
  Mystery in John O'Byrne's Death.

Pages.	Pages.
6 Editorial.	9 Finance.
8 Short Story.	9 Court Record.
8 Fontenoy Letter	10 Lake Shipping.
8 Society News.	10 Railroad News.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; warmer.
Sun rises at 5:11; sets at 6:56.
Moon sets at 7:42 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Lahn	
HAMBURG	Pennsylvania	
HAMBURG	Italia	
MARSEILLES		Patria.
NAPLES	Aller	
NEW YORK	Germanic	Bremen.
NEW YORK	Servia	
NEW YORK	H. H. Meier	
NEW YORK	F'st Bismarck.	
QUEENST'WN	Britannic	Teutonic.
ROTTERDAM	Amsterdam	Werkendam.
STETTIN	Hekla	
SOUTHAMP'N	Augusta Vict'ia.	

SERIOUS CRISIS REPORTED IN AUSTRIA.

Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Interior at Loggerheads in Vienna Over the Possible Injury to the Austro-German Alliance.

London, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says:

"A serious ministerial crisis has arisen. The Fremdenblatt, the organ of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, published an official communique today, whereupon the Ministry of the Interior, over which Count von Thun Hohenstein presides, issued a note to all the papers disavowing the Fremdenblatt's communique.

"It appears that Count Goluchowski resists Count von Thun's domestic policy on the ground that it will destroy the Austro-German alliance and throw Austria into the hands of the Russians, and thus cause a crisis of deep import to the foreign policy."

CHINAMEN PLAN TO BLOW UP A TOWN IN CANADA.

Fined for Gambling, They Place Powder Kegs Under Stores, Buildings, and Are Ready to Light the Fuses When Arrested.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—At Steveston, B. C., Magistrate Pearson fined Chinese gamblers and closed their clubs. In revenge the Chinamen undermined the principal store buildings in the city and placed powder kegs in position, attached fuses, and were waiting for midnight to blow the town to pieces when the plot was discovered. Special police are protecting the Chinamen from being mobbed.

VOLCANOVESUVIUS IN A STATE OF ACTIVE ERUPTION.

Four Streams of Lava Flowing Down the Side of the Mountain and Constant Explosions Heard in the Interior.

Naples, Aug. 18.—Vesuvius is again in a state of active eruption. Four streams of lava are flowing down the mountain side at the rate of 400 yards an hour. The chestnut trees on Mount Somma have been burned. Constant explosions are heard in the central crater, which is emitting smoke and flames.

SPAIN NAMES COMMISSIONS.

Officers to Arrange for Evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico Selected at Madrid.

BLANCO HEADS THE LIST.

Almost Certain Leon y Castillo Will Lead Spanish Peace Negotiators at Paris.

PRESS HOSTILE TO MORET.

CHAIRMAN OF PEACE COMMISSION.
SENOR LEON Y CASTILLO.
MEMBERS MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

CUBA.	PORTO RICO.
General Blanco,	General Macias,
General Castellanos,	General Ortega,
Admiral Manterola.	Admiral Vallarino.

London, Aug. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says that Generals Blanco and Castellanos and Admiral Manterola have been appointed commissioners for Cuba and Generals Macias and Ortega and Admiral Vallarino for Porto Rico.

It is probable, the correspondent says, that Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, will preside at the sessions of the Paris commission.

Señor Moret's candidature is made impossible by the hostile attitude of the press.

Queen Fears to Take a Holiday.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Madrid, Aug. 18.—The government does not consider it prudent to let the Queen Regent take her children to San Sebastian for a month's holiday, because the civil and military authorities in the north of Spain cannot guarantee the Carlists will not break out soon.

Don Carlos knows that if he loses the present opportunity to make one more struggle for the throne he is never likely to find another occasion under such favorable circumstances.

Only the fear of displeasing the European courts and governments and the Pope holds him back, while his wife and son, Don Jaime, push him to act. His partisans in Spain assure him that they have men, money, and arms to support him.

The Carlists now have really been promised powerful assistance even among army Generals.

Havana Hears the News.

Havana, Aug. 18.—The report of the appointment of Blanco on the Cuban Military commission reached here today, and, while the news lacks official confirmation, it is generally accredited.

The Captain of this port has authorized pilots to take into port all vessels, and fishermen are allowed to leave the harbor at any hour. A quantity of merchandise which arrived yesterday has not been sold owing to a difference regarding prices between sellers and buyers.

At 8 o'clock this morning there arrived from Key West the schooner Irene with a cargo of provisions.

Last night the city was again illuminated with the electric lights, which had been suspended during the blockade. The Plaza de Armas and the parks, after a period of long obscurity, presented a splendid sight. They were filled with persons of both sexes.

The arrival of American steamers with provisions and mails is awaited with impatience. Many soldiers, who have not heard from their relatives for at least a month, are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Spanish mail steamers.

This morning the American bark Maryland arrived with provisions. A large and noisy crowd of curious people awaited the entrance of the vessel into the harbor.

Anxious to Hear from Home.

The Governor of Matanzas has dismissed the civil government Secretary, who has made complaint to the Colonial Secretary of Justice.

Reports from Matanzas state that torpedoes and other defenses of the harbor were removed on the night of the 15th inst. and that the Punta Maya lighthouse was relighted.

The San Quentin Battalion has arrived at Pinar del Rio with 1,000 head of cattle.

One hundred Americans, who landed at Maria Gorda on the 11th inst., after a conference with the leaders, Gayo and Lazo, reembarked, and afterwards sent a supply of hard tack sufficient to last eight days to the leader Varona.

Rebel bands under the leaders Payaso and Pino Guerra encamped on the 16th near the City of Pinar del Rio. Several passengers saw them, but were not attacked. The station chief at Cabezas, in Matanzas Province, reports that on the 16th inst. that place was attacked and a brisk musketry fire was kept up for an hour, but no damage was done. Reports from Jovellanos, Matanzas Province, say that on the 15th inst. twelve armed insurgents appeared at the plantation Soledad, from which they drove away thirty-four oxen, after macheting a number of guerrilleros. They were pursued by a Spanish guerrilla force, but were not overtaken.

Seek Assurances for Cubans.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Thomas Estrada Palma and other Cuban patriots in this country are assembling in Washington in the hope of obtaining an audience with the President. They disclaim any intention or thought of assuming a position in Cuba antagonistic to this government. But they are anxious that the President shall as soon as possible give the leaders in Cuba some assurances that will relieve the present strain.

The official dispatches from General Lawton are not encouraging. They represent the Cubans as threatening to make trouble now that Shafter's army is nearly gone. Palma and the other Cubans here insist that this friction can be avoided with a little diplomacy. They say that the Cubans do not comprehend the situation, and that if the army officers will take the trouble to explain things and to treat them considerately there need be no collision.

The President has been impressed by General Wheeler's views that the Cubans can be handled easily if treated in the right way. It is the purpose that the American commissioners as soon as they have arranged the details of the evacuation shall meet the Cuban leaders—Maso, Gomez, Garcia, and others—and try to induce them to disband their armed followers.

UNITED IN WISCONSIN.

Both Factions of Republican Party Given Places on State Ticket.

FEW IN ANGRY MOOD.

Some of La Follette's Personal Supporters Show Marks of Defeat.

LIVELY CAMPAIGN IN SIGHT.

For Governor—EDWARD SCOFIELD.
Lieutenant Governor—JESSE STONE.
Secretary of State—W. H. FROELICH.
Treasurer—J. O. DAVIDSON.
Attorney General—E. R. HICKS.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. D. HARVEY.
Railroad Commissioner—GRAHAM L. RICE.
Insurance Commissioner—EMIL GILJOHANN.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—By far the largest and most interesting Republican State convention ever held in Wisconsin ended its work late this afternoon upon completing the foregoing ticket. The question every one now seems to be asking is, Can and will it be elected? With the exception of Robert M. La Follette and his chief lieutenants, nearly every delegate and every party leader here replies that it can and will.

Mr. La Follette flatly refused, when importuned, to express an opinion at this time. Some of his hardest workers strongly intimate, however, they expect defeat at the polls because of their favorite's downfall. They are angry, and have gone to their homes breathing threats of vengeance. Part of the Grant and Iowa County delegations left on early trains this morning greatly disgusted.

A few of La Follette's followers have been pleading with him all day to enter the race as an independent candidate, but he has discouraged the proposition. They also pleaded with every aspirant for a place, having friendly leanings toward La Follette, to keep off the ticket. Their efforts in this direction met with signal failure, for J. O. Davidson and E. R. Hicks had both been strongly in sympathy with them, but they declared themselves Republicans from principle, and refused to follow a defeated leader on personal grounds.

La Follette's Friends Loyal.

The nomination of Davidson for State Treasurer has had the effect of harmonizing matters a good deal between the contending forces, and predictions are made tonight that it will draw the rank and file of the La Follette element to the support of the ticket.

Governor Scofield appeared before the convention just before it adjourned and made a short speech, in which he pledged himself, if reëlected, to carry out the provisions of the platform and do everything in his power to secure the reforms therein demanded. The talk of politicians is unanimously to the effect that the ticket is a strong one, and will sweep the State. Such men as ex-Senator Sawyer, H. C. Payne, Charles Pfister, and E. W. Keyes say that it will get more than enough Democratic votes to offset any Republican defection looked for from the anti-Scofield faction. "It is a splendid ticket," said Mr. Sawyer, "and will be elected."

There was not near the interest in the convention today that there was last night. The nomination of Governor Scofield by such a handsome majority showed that his friends had a perfect control of the convention and that they could do with it as they pleased. This lessened the interest, and consequently there were but comparatively few spectators. It was 10:30 o'clock before the convention got down to business. As soon as it came to order Chairman Griffin announced that the unfinished business was the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. N. Thauer of Jefferson placed Jesse M. Stone of Watertown in nomination for the office. O. G. Woolcock of Milwaukee named Frank T. Tucker of Omro as a candidate. Mr. Stone was nominated on the first ballot.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a Secretary of State after passing a resolution confining the nominating speeches to ten minutes and confining seconding speeches to two for each candidate. H. K. Butterfield of Hartford named William H. Froelich of Jackson, while S. H. Hubbard of Mondovi nominated Walter L. Houser. The former won on the first ballot.

As soon as the Scofield forces had achieved their victory and had nominated the Governor their leaders immediately held out the olive branch to the opposition. The peace overtures, however, were spurned, and then the Scofield forces took the bit in their mouth and determined, whether the La Follette leaders would have it or no, that there must be a La Follette man on the ticket. James O. Davidson of Soldiers' Grove, the candidate for State Treasurer, was selected for the place, and the word was quietly passed around among the delegates that enough votes should be thrown to him to give him the nomination. There were four other candidates in the field—C. M. Hambright of Racine, O. G. Nelson of Waupaca, A. T. Cypraensen of Eau Claire, and James B. Jensen.

Completing the Ticket.

The La Follette leaders begged and pleaded of Davidson not to allow his name to go before the convention. They wanted their men to hold aloof and not to accept anything, but Davidson, while loyal to La Follette, was also loyal to Davidson, and he insisted on being a candidate. As he could not be pulled off the track the La Follette leaders then decided that he should get all of the La Follette strength. This, with the strength which was given him by the Scofield men, was sufficient to give him 532½ votes, a vote and a half more than enough to nominate him. His nomination was especially pleasing to the friends of the Governor, as they felt that in it they had secured another victory over the La Follette men and had, in a measure, alienated the support of a strong faction in the western portion of the State, because they claimed they had demonstrated that La Follette, when he went down himself, wished to carry down with him everybody who had stood loyally by him.

The La Follette forces again showed their hand in the contest for the Attorney Generalship. The effort was made to swing the Dane County delegation to the support of John Erdall. A number of men who expect to run for county offices were on the floor laboring with the delegates to give Mr. Erdall a home indorsement. General Bryant and Gilbert E. Roe, the La Follette leaders, were obdurate. They would not listen to any compromise. They said Erdall had been defeated on a square issue in the Dane County caucuses, and they would not give him any indorsement. Pleadings and threats were alike in vain. The northern counties were divided, and successfully resisted the efforts of the managers on the floor to whip them into line. The La Follette forces did not love Mr. Hicks, but they hated him less than Erdall, and they threw their votes to Mr. Hicks and gave him the nomination.

S. G. Gettle of Rock County was named as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction by A. L. Sheritt. C. C. Rogers named W. E. Anderson of Milwaukee. Fred Dennett nominated L. D. Harvey. John S. Roessler of Sauk County was also placed in nomination. L. D. Harvey won easily. The vote was: Harvey, 792; Gettie, 190; Anderson, 34; Roessler, 45.

Geography determined the contest for the Railroad Commissionership. It was determined that the Tenth Congressional District should be given the place and the candidates from all other parts of the State withdrew and allowed the Tenth District to fight it out. It presented three candidates—Graham L. Rice of West Superior, Frank M. Buzzell of Chippewa County, and Henry Burdick of Polk County. Graham Rice had the backing of the leaders and captured the plum. The vote was: Rice, 617; Buzzell, 259; Burdick, 172; Hauser, 14.

Emil Giljohann of Milwaukee was nominated for the office of Insurance Commissioner. He was opposed by A. J. Morse of Ripon and William A. Fricke, the present incumbent. Mr. Fricke did not announce his candidacy until last Saturday. Mr. Giljohann, who is the present Assistant Insurance Commissioner, had made an active canvass, and, besides, the La Follette forces threw all strength against Mr. Fricke to even up the score which they had marked up against him. The fact that Mr. Fricke had two terms also counted against him. The vote was: Giljohann, 678¾; Fricke, 267½; Morse, 114.

J. B. Treat of Monroe was elected chairman of the State Central committee by acclamation. A vote of thanks was given to Chairman Griffin, and the convention adjourned.

GIVES A SIDE BLOW TO SILVER.

Idaho Republicans Indorse National Financial Plank "as Applied to the Affairs of the Government."

For Governor—R. B. MOSS.
For Lieutenant Governor—J. F. HUNT.
For Secretary of State—ROBERT S. BRAGAW.
For Auditor—J. H. VAN CAMP.
For Treasurer—GEORGE W. FLETCHER.
For Attorney General—FRANK T. WYMAN.
For Supreme Judge—D. W. STANDROD.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—MISS LUCY F. DEAN.
For Mine Inspector—J. W. STODDART.
For Congress—W. B. HEYBURN.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The Republican State convention adjourned at 5 this evening, having completed its work of nominating a full State ticket. Yesterday's session was devoted to organization. The Committee on Resolutions, not being ready to report last night, adjournment was taken till this morning. The fight in the committee was on the financial plank of the platform, members being divided on the question of how far to indorse the national administration's financial policy. Some contended for a silver resolution, and others for a straight-out single gold standard. The result was something of a compromise. On the war issues and the matter of territorial expansion the convention gave no positive utterance.

After nominating the foregoing candidates the platform was adopted. It is as follows:

"The Republican party of the State of Idaho in convention assembled congratulate the national Republican party upon the fulfillment of the pledges which it gave the people through its platform adopted at the last national convention, and we reaffirm our indorsement of that platform.

"We heartily indorse the financial policy of the Republican party, as the same has been applied to the financial affairs of the government.

"We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff policy of the Republican party, and we believe that only under such policy can the people enjoy the fullest measure of prosperity which our splendid natural resources and commercial advantages entitle us to demand.

"We congratulate the nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain, prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, with the loyal support of the brave volunteers of both land and sea. We declare our hearty approval of the terms demanded of Spain by our President as to the conditions of restored peace, and we declare our full and complete confidence in the patriotism and ability of the Republican administration to make just and wise provisions touching the government and control of our newly acquired territory as will best accord with the policy of our government and the best interests of all the people; and we declare our full faith and confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the Republican administration to so conduct the affairs of the nation, both at home and abroad, that the prosperity of our people and the honor of our flag will reach the highest mark to which our institutions entitle us to aspire."

PARTIES FUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans Divide the State Nominations.

For Governor—JAMES G. MAGUIRE.
For Lieutenant Governor—EDWARD L. HUTCHINSON.
For Controller—T. W. MAPLES.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court—H. A. McCRANEY.
For Justice of the Supreme Court—WALTER VAN DYKE.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—CHRISTIAN BUCKLES.
For Associate Justice Supreme Court........ ....JUDGE WILLIAM CONLEY
For State Treasurer..............W. S. GREEN
For Attorney General..........H. P. ANDREWS

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 18.—The California Democratic State convention adopted today the report of the fusion committee. The nominations were divided among the Democratic, Populist, and silver Republican parties. The silver Republican party was conceded the nomination for one Justice of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Populist party was conceded the nominations for Lieutenant Governor, Controller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one Railroad Commissioner. The Democratic party was conceded the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Superintendent of State Printing, one Justice of the Supreme Court, two Railroad Commissioners, and three members of the Board of Public Instruction.

The platform reaffirms allegiance to the Chicago platform of 1896, particularly as regards the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It indorses the action of Congress in declaring war against Spain; commends the Democratic Senators and Congressmen from California; praises the Democrats in Congress for supporting our arms; and commends them for opposing the war revenue measure as just and discriminating.

Upon the question of territorial acquisition the platform says:

"We favor the fullest investigation of all conditions existing in the Philippine Islands affecting the interests and obligations of our country in the matter of their future treatment and disposition, to the end that final action in relation thereto shall be intelligent and based upon a full knowledge of all facts that can affect the interests of the United States. While we do not favor an aggressive policy of territorial expansion, we are opposed to the surrender to Spain of any of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expenditure of the blood and treasure of our people. And we do not favor the surrender to Spanish dominion of the people of any Spanish colonies who coöperated with our forces against our enemy in the late war. We are unalterably opposed to the assumption by this government of any portion of the debts of Spain incurred in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba and to the imposition of any portion thereof upon the people of that island or to any recognition thereof."

The platform denounces the measure adopted by the Fifty-fifth Congress providing for refunding the debts of the Central Pacific, and pledges all legislative candidates not to vote for any candidate for United States Senator who is not opposed to any extension of the period of payment of the railroad debts.

FAILS TO NAME CANDIDATES.

Texas Republican Convention Decides a State Ticket Not Good Policy This Year.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The only controversy which occurred on the floor of the State Republican convention during its session here was settled late this afternoon, when it was decided by a unanimous vote not to place any State ticket in the field. This was done in deference to the wishes of the friends and supporters of Congressman Hawley and other leaders who are confident that not only can he be reëlected in the Galveston district, but that two other Republican Congressmen can be elected in south Texas this year.

This convention has been remarkable for the unanimity of sentiment which has prevailed on all questions, as well as for the character and standing of the men who have come up as delegates and the spirit which pervaded the assemblage from the beginning of its deliberations and throughout all its proceedings down to the harmonious close at the end of this evening's session.

Chairman E. H. R. Green, highly commended in the resolutions for the work of the last two years, is reëlected and enters upon the administration of the party's affairs for the next two years with a most hopeful feeling and confident that by means of the present organization and continued activity in the interest of the party there will be as much improvement in the immediate future as there has been in the last two years. The platform congratulates the American people on the administration of McKinley, indorses the St. Louis platform of 1896, approves Congressman Hawley's record in Congress, and eulogizes the American navy and soldiery, favoring an increase of the same to the extent of carrying into effect the plans and policies of the Republican administration with reference to the annexation of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions and to establish and guarantee a stable government in the Island of Cuba.

The platform also congratulates Mr. McKinley and his associates upon the conduct and successful termination of the war; approves the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as tending to increase our commerce and trade, providing a safe and convenient naval base and coaling station, and adding much to the wealth and resources of our country. It gives a hearty indorsement to the proposed deep water improvements in Texas, and is against the working of the Railway commission under Democratic rule. It favors the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for pensions to ex-confederates, residents of Texas.

DEADLOCK IN HAGER'S DISTRICT

Republicans at Council Bluffs Take 199 Ballots Without Naming a Candidate for Congress.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—For 199 times Secretary Frank Everest of the Republican Congressional convention today made the monotonous announcement that the convention had cast 39 votes for Hager, 48 for Byers, 12 for McPherson, and 18 for Curtis, and at 8:30 tonight an adjournment was taken until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

There is talk of Macy of Shelby County as a dark horse. He has been an interested spectator at the convention throughout the day, but he is a fellow-townsman of Mr. Byers and also a former law partner, and does not wish to injure the latter's chances so long as he is in the lead. If Byers' forces break Macy may fall heir to a good share of the ex-Speaker's strength.

At a late hour it is learned that a combination of leading politicians of the district, headed by J. J. Steadman of Council Bluffs, Clerk of the United States Court, are trying to induce Macy to permit his name to be used tomorrow. They state that they favor McPherson, but if his nomination cannot be secured would be satisfied with Macy. This may afford a sensational feature for the convention tomorrow.

BARNES NAMED FOR CONGRESS.

Peoria Lawyer Nominated by the Democrats of the Fourteenth Illinois District.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The Fourteenth District Democratic Congressional convention today nominated Charles N. Barnes, a Peoria lawyer. His only opponent was Hardin W. Masters of Fulton County, who received 25 votes as against 36 for Barnes. The Committee on Resolutions congratulated the country on the close of the war, and on the record made by soldiers and sailors, condemning the tariff legislation of the Republican party, the administration of Governor Tanner, the Allen law, and upholding the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Barnes was formerly State Senator from the Lacon District, and has lived in Peoria for three years.

Congressional Nominations.

Alabama—Third Dist., Dem.	H. D. Clayton
California—Sixth Dist., Pop.	C. A. Barlow
California—Fourth Dist., Pop.	J. H. Barry
California—Second Dist., Pop.	Marion De Vries
Illinois—Fourteenth Dist., Dem.	C. N. Barnes
Illinois—Ninth Dist., Dem.	William H. Wagner
Indiana—Seventh Dist., Dem.	Leon Bailey
Indiana—Fourth Dist., Rep.	Charles W. Lee
Indiana—Third Dist., Rep.	Isaac F. Whitesides
Michigan—Tenth Dist., Rep.	Judge R. J. Kelly
Missouri—Eighth Dist., Pop.	W. A. Hale
Nebraska—Fourth Dist., Dem.	E. H. Henshaw
New Jersey—Second Dist., Rep.	J. J. Gardner
Ohio—Tenth Dist., Rep.	James H. Southard
Virginia—Tenth Dist., Rep.	R. T. Hubbard

NAMED FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

New Steel Steamship for the West India Trade Launched from Cramp's Shipyard.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The new steel steamship Admiral Dewey, the latest acquisition to the Boston fruit company's line of steamships plying between Jamaica and Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, was successfully launched from Cramps' ship yard today.

The vessel was christened by Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp. It will be the fleetest craft of its kind on this coast, will be handsomely fitted out with passenger accommodations, and will be followed by three other similarly constructed ships. It is the intention of the company in future to run none but American built vessels.

The keel of the Admiral Dewey was laid one week after the launching of the Alabama. The construction of its hull has occupied only two months and two weeks. It is 280 feet long, 36 feet beam, 25 feet deep, and 2,000 tons register. It will be provided with triple expansion engines of the vertical type, capable of driving it through the water at the rate of fifteen knots.

DREAMS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Meeting of the Annual Congress of the Institute of International Law at The Hague.

The Hague, Aug. 18.—The annual congress of the Institute of International Law opened here today with a good attendance. The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Netherlands, Dr. W. H. De Baufort, in welcoming the delegates, referred to the Hispano-American war as "a cruel disappointment." Nevertheless, he declared, the sentiment in favor of the solidarity of powers was progressing. Privateering had been abolished forever, and the inviolability of neutral property under a hostile or a neutral flag had been recognized once for all, even by belligerents, who had not signed the Paris declaration of 1856.

FATAL FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

Storm Lasting Twelve Hours Does Immense Damage to Property in Devonshire.

London, Aug. 18.—A thunder-storm lasting twelve hours occurred today in Devonshire. Many sections were flooded and two persons are reported to have been killed at Exbourne. Telegraphic and railway communication is interrupted, and this has probably prevented the receipt of news of many serious mishaps.

WIN GLORY AT MANILA.

(Continued from first page.)

to assure the people that the army was not here to wage war, but, on the contrary, to protect the rights of all in their personal and religious affairs and to rule the islands under military occupation.

But until further notice the municipal laws affecting private rights and the local institutions that provide punishment for crime shall continue in force except where they are incompatible with military law.

They shall be administered by the ordinary tribunals and officers who accept the authority of the United States, subject, however, to the control and supervision of the commanding General.

A Provost Marshal will be appointed for Manila and the suburbs and subprovosts for the districts. Their duties are to be stated in the appointing order. In general they will attend to arresting civil as well as military offenders.

Manila and the other ports in the possession of the land or naval forces will have open trade with neutral nations on the payment of the prescribed rates of duty.

Church, literary, art, and public property will be rigorously protected.

There will be no interference with the people so long as they preserve peace.

General Merritt's headquarters in the palace are fine. He has the private office of the Governor. A painting of Alfonso is over the desk. Every effort is to be made to restore peace and harmony and repair the evils of the long blockade.

Earlier Attack Planned.

It had been determined to make the attack on the city on Wednesday last at 12:30. The plan of campaign was elaborately worked out. On Monday and Tuesday each ship's crew was busy cleaning for action. On Tuesday night everything was ready for an immediate attack.

By permission of Admiral Dewey I was on board the flagship Olympia for bombardment on Wednesday morning. Steam was up and the orders were for an early luncheon so as to get under way at noon exactly and steam to points designated to begin the attack.

At 9 o'clock General Merritt came on board the Olympia to see Admiral Dewey, and a few minutes later orders were passed below that there would be no action that day.

The disappointment on all vessels was great, and explanation was made that the army wanted to complete the trenches further along to the eastward and more time was required.

Father McKinnon Visits Archbishop.

Father McKinnon, chaplain of the First California, did a brave act on Wednesday of last week. He desired to see the Archbishop of Manila to attempt to influence him to obtain a surrender without bloodshed.

With General Merritt's permission the chaplain climbed boldly over the American trenches on the beach and started toward the Spanish lines wearing the Red Cross on his arm. A sentry shot at him, but missed, and he was allowed to proceed.

At the Spanish lines he was given a guide, who conducted him to the Archbishop's palace. He had a long conference with the Archbishop, who said he was a man of peace and denied absolutely the authorship of the proclamation.

Father McKinnon was then conducted to the palace of the Governor. Jaudemes received him kindly, listened to his story, but made no promises. Father McKinnon spent the afternoon in Manila and was then conducted to the Spanish trenches and allowed to cross and return to our line.

Means America Controls Pacific.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JOHN BARRETT, EX-MINISTER TO SIAM, TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Manila, Aug. 14, via Hongkong, Aug. 18.—The fall of Manila means American control in the Pacific and begins a new era in our history.

Merritt's troops now occupy Manila. Dewey's fleet is anchored in front of the city, likewise the foreign vessels, as formerly. The refugees are returning and all is quiet, making a glorious conclusion of the campaign.

Dewey and the navy deserve unlimited credit for the success. He should be made a Vice Admiral, his first promotion being immaterial for his great achievements and would have come in a few months anyway.

Merritt and the army are also doing their part well. The chief work ahead of them is establishing a government, policing the islands, and managing the natives.

During the bombardment the Olympia used its turret eight-inch and starboard five-inch guns with splendid effect on the Malate fort, driving out the garrison and killing some. The Olympia's average range was 3,300 yards. Admiral Dewey fought the ship from the after bridge. About eighty shots were fired, including fourteen from the turret guns.

In the meantime Lieutenant Tappan bravely took the Callao, followed by Ensign White in the tug Barcelo, in close to shore under the Spanish rifle fire, and supported the advancing troops.

Often Waist Deep in Water.

From the flagship it was a grand sight to see the thousands going at double quick along the beach, often waist deep in the water. When the Admiral saw them approach the fort he sent one final eight-inch shell into the middle of the fort and then ordered the ships to cease firing. The Raleigh and Petrel gave parting shots which hit the fort.

On Lieutenant Brumby reporting the surrender of the city the Admiral immediately directed him to report to General Merritt, who, with part of his staff and a detachment of troops, was on the Zafiro following the flagship. General Merritt and Lieutenant Brumby, representing the Admiral, then went ashore to conclude the full terms of surrender with the Spanish officials, which terms allowed all honors of war.

General Merritt entered the Pasig in a small launch. At the same time the Oregon troops landed from the transport Kwonghoa. The main body of California and Colorado troops marched up by land. The McCulloch and Callao took a position close to the breakwater, and all the ships' guns were trained on the walls of the fort as a protection against treachery.

All our squadron, especially the Olympia, was in easy range of the powerful guns of the batteries, but knowing that the eventual result would be their own destruction the Spaniards held fire.

Cable to Work in Three Days.

During the attack the Manshan had picked up the cable, but this news is sent on the Zafiro, which is sailing today. In three days more the cable will be repaired.

Both Dewey and Merritt are greatly pleased at the manner and success of taking Manila. Admiral Dewey feels that there is a great load off his shoulders.

General Merritt began his extensive labors on Aug. 13, a historical day. Everything from the Olympia's getting under way to the raising of the American flag was done perfectly. It was a magnificent sight, never to be forgotten.

The foreign warships remained away at a proper distance. The Germans gave no sign of interfering. As the Olympia passed the British flagship Immortalite the latter's band occupied the quarterdeck, playing "El Capitan."

Before the fight and after the first notice of attack, the British and Japanese ships joined ours at Cavite in a fraternal spirit. The Germans and French took a position apart.

Now that Manila is taken we are ready to hear that peace has been made. The Philippines' future is a most important question. I hope the President and Congress will go slow and fully appreciate the value of the islands.

Heavy Fighting in South Luzon.

London, Aug. 19.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the hemp provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Paglatuan, Pilar, and Ponsol, the immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Paglatuan. The Spanish also burned Pilar and massacred 500 natives. The insurgents are concentrating at Albay with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in the Camarinas Province.

"A German cruiser has been carrying dispatches from the Captain General of the Vizcayas Islands to the district between Cebu and Iligan and the Spanish military depot in Mindanao. The steamer Rosario, flying the German flag, has also been transporting troops thence to Iloilo. After the Island of Masbate had been taken by the insurgents the latter indignantly refused to allow the German steamer Clara to enter any ports under their control."

After a Slice of the Philippines.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—Russia is secretly negotiating with Spain for an island or coaling station in the Philippines. The negotiations have already proceeded far enough to cause the Russian government to feel assured Spain will give a favorable consideration. It will naturally follow if Russia succeeds that Germany and France will seek the same privilege.

London, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent says he hears on incontestable authority that Russia has opened the pour parler with Spain for the cession of a coaling station in the Philippines.

SPANIARDS PUT UP WEAK FIGHT.

Americans Practically Walked into Manila, According to a Naval Officer.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Hongkong, Aug. 18.—There is much comment on the behavior of the Spanish officers at Manila. When General Merritt and Lieutenant Brumby went ashore after the capitulation they had much difficulty in finding General Jaudemes to arrange the terms. They finally discovered him in a church crowded with women and children.

An American naval officer who arrived from Manila on the Zafiro gives the following story of the capture of Manila:

"The Americans practically walked into Manila. The story of the Spaniards making a desperate resistance is untrue. Their defense was a mere sham and formality. All the operations were confined to the south side of the city. Here the Spaniards had two lines of defenses, the first trench running parallel to the Malate River. Behind this was the Malate fort, with a trench running from one side down to the beach. A sand-bag intrenchment extended from the other side into the shrubbery.

"The American trenches, on the other side of the river, were parallel with the Spanish. After the ships had shelled the trenches and the fort for a half hour, almost knocking them to pieces, General Anderson signaled to cease firing. The troops waded across the river and walked up the beach as if they were going to dinner, meeting practically no opposition.

"We were not aware that General Augusti had fled, although we knew he had resigned."

DEWEY PICKS UP THE CABLE.

Line Is Not Yet Working—Ships Leave Hongkong for Manila Expecting Rush of Trade.

Hongkong, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from the correspondent at Manila of the Associated Press says that Admiral Dewey picked up the end of the severed cable on Friday, but that the line is not yet in working order. Merchantmen are leaving Hongkong daily for Manila, and a great rush of trade is expected.

A belated dispatch from Manila, dated Aug. 8 says: "A telegram arrived on Sunday ordering the Americans to proceed immediately to extremities, whereupon General Merritt and Admiral Dewey issued an ultimatum, allowing forty-eight hours for the removal of non-combatants, but declaring that they would begin the bombardment earlier if the Spaniards made an attack. The Governor replied immediately, thanking the American commanders for their humane sentiment, but saying they were 'useless because he was surrounded with rebels, and had no place of refuge for the great number of sick and wounded and women and children.'

"The Governor thereupon convened the Consuls, begging them to use their influence with the Americans to get them to grant him time and facilities for the removal of the refugees, and suggesting the use of the American troopships, but he was unwilling to allow them food from Manila. He seemed indifferent to the fate of the 100,000 natives.

"The British Consul made a powerful appeal to the Governor to surrender, glorifying the heroism hitherto shown by the Spaniards, but demonstrating the hopelessness of further resistance. The other Consuls indorsed his appeal, with the exception of the German Consul, who said that, as a military officer he would hesitate to assert that the Spaniards had done enough yet.

"Today the Consuls will visit Admiral Dewey to convey the Governor's request, but it is probable it will be too late. It ought to have been made long ago.

"It is believed that the American gunners have been ordered to spare the churches, owing to the fact that thousands of persons have taken refuge in them.

"The ex-Governor is trying to secure passage on a German warship."

MANILA TO RIVAL HONGKONG.

French View of the American Position in the Philippines and Its Effects.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The American position in the far East is attracting great attention. the Soliel says:

"The Americans will quadruple the value of the Philippines, and Manila will become the rival of Hongkong. The United States will have a preponderating situation in Chinese waters. There is no market they desire more eagerly than the Chinese, and, though they have been forestalled by other powers, they will assuredly overtake their rivals by the rapidity of their progress in that region, and in the coming breakup of the Chinese Empire the United States will not be content with the worst fortunes for their heritage."

The Temps, while congratulating France upon the rôle of peacemaker, recognizes the fact that it is not always a good thing to put a finger between the hammer and the anvil. The Temps says:

"The United States will not hear a word of intervention, and France has no interests in compromising herself gratuitously with a country evidently destined for a more active part in great international affairs. It would be artless to count overmuch on Spanish gratitude."

PRAISE AGUINALDO'S ABILITY.

Letters to Madrid from Manila Spaniards Speak Highly of His Capacity.

London, Aug. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"Letters from the Philippines bear remarkable testimony, as coming from hostile Spanish sources, to the administrative capacity and admirable organization of the Tagalo insurrection under Aguinaldo.

"The article in El Tempo referring to article 3 of the protocol continues to be discussed in the light of the necessity for radical political reforms.

"El Imparcial prints a remarkable article in which it attributes the country's disasters to administrative inefficiency, caused by the existing political system, which subordinates national interests to those of politicians and their friends."

SAYS DEWEY GAVE CONSENT.

Dispatch to Berlin Says Augusti Got Passage by Arrangement with American Admiral.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Hongkong dated Aug. 18, and evidently official, says: "The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral von Diedrichs after the fall of the city, will return there today. General Augusti and his family arrived on board the cruiser, Admiral von Diedrichs, at the request of General Augusti, having given them passage by an arrangement with the American Commander-in-Chief. General Augusti has left Hongkong en route for Spain."

ONLY AMERICANS ON GUARD.

Government Directs General Merritt to Permit No Insurgent Interference at Manila.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—The War department today made public the order sent to General Merritt last evening regarding the occupation of the City of Manila by the American forces. The order follows:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1898.—Major General Merritt, Manila, Philippines: The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States, in the possession of Manila City, Manila Bay, and harbor, must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by the military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

Do Not Expect Trouble.

The officials of the department hope there may be no trouble with the insurgent forces in the Philippines, although the dispatches which have been received and published in the press, together with the demands of Aguinaldo for joint occupation, indicated a temper on the part of the insurgent leader which was not satisfactory.

The text of the President's order cannot be misunderstood, and the insurgents will be kept out of Manila, and the city, bay, and harbor will be held as American possessions. The possibility of an attack on the city by the insurgent forces has been considered, but as the insurgents, with the bay in possession of Admiral Dewey for three months and 10,000 American troops near the city for a month past, were unable to cause the surrender of the city it is not believed they will be formidable against the forces of General Merritt.

Report from General Merritt.

The War department has received the following:

"Hongkong, Aug. 18.—Adjutant General Washington, D. C.: Manila, Aug. 13.—On 7th inst. Admiral Dewey joined me in forty-eight-hour notification to Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from city. Same date reply received expressing thanks for humane sentiments and stating Spanish without places of refuge for non-combatants now within walled town. On 9th inst. sent joint note inviting attention to suffering in store for sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses; also setting forth hopeless conditions of Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides, fleet in front, no prospect of reinforcements, and demanded surrender as due to every consideration of humanity. Same date received reply admitting their situation, but stating council of defense declares request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult government if time was granted necessary for communication, via Hongkong. Joint note in reply declining.

"On the 13th joined with navy in attack, with following result. After about half an hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade on right and Greene's on left, under Anderson, made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known, about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent, coöperation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city, upon which white flag was shown and the town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city, San Miguel. All important centers protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage. MERRITT."

TO SAIL AT ONCE TO MANILA.

Two Transports to Leave San Francisco with Reinforcements for Merritt.

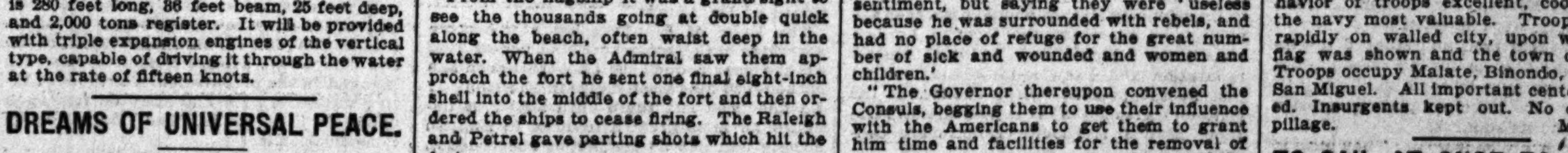
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17.—The transport steamers Arizona and Scandia are under orders to sail. Word was received from the War department today approving the recommendation of Major General Merriam, advising that these two vessels be sent to Manila, independent of any further call for troops from General Merritt.

The Arizona will sail immediately, getting into the stream Friday afternoon and sailing Saturday morning. The troops assigned to it are as follows:

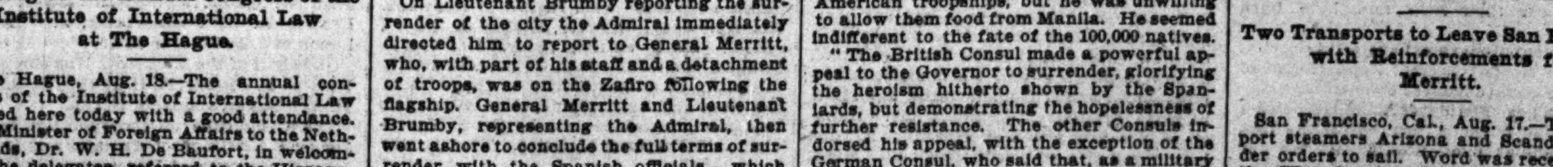
Brigadier General Charles King, U. S. V., recruits for the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel James F. Barnett, commanding recruits for the First Regiment Nebraska Volunteers; Captain George H. Yoldeman, commanding recruits for the First Regiment Colorado Volunteers; Captain F. W. Carroll, commanding.

This will leave the Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry, Major G. A. Goodale, commanding, and the officers attached and the recruits for the Second Regiment Oregon Volunteers to sail on the Scandia with the remaining members of the hospital corps and two companies and a half, the headquarters and bands of the New York Volunteers, the last bound for Honolulu.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS, EXACT SIZE, OF PENS WITH WHICH THE PEACE PROTOCOL WAS SIGNED.



The pen with which Ambassador Cambon, of France, signed on behalf of Spain.



The pen with which Secretary Day, on behalf of the United States, signed. It was given to Clerk Michaels.

TO OPEN CAMP TANNER

First Illinois Cavalry Ordered to Springfield, Probably to Leave Service.

OTHER TROOPS AFFECTED

New York, Maine, and Kansas Forces to Move to State Grounds.

MAY NOW BE MUSTERED OUT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Orders were issued by Adjutant General Corbin tonight for the Second New York, now at Fernandina, Fla., to proceed with all its equipment except wagon transportation to Troy, N. Y., and there go into camp; the Second Maine to proceed from Chickamauga to Augusta, Me.; the First Illinois Cavalry to proceed from Chickamauga to Springfield, Ill.; and the Twenty-third Kansas, now in camp at Topeka, to proceed at once to Santiago, Cuba, and there report to General Lawton.

The Twenty-third Kansas is a regiment of colored troops, and is said to be an excellent organization. It is the purpose to make the regiment a part of the permanent garrison of Santiago.

The movements of the other three regiments is believed to be preparatory to mustering them out of the service. It is said at the department, however, that the orders were issued because of a desire on the part of the people of the States to have the organizations in camp at home rather than in one of the large camps of mobilization.

In their State camps the men would, it was argued, be less liable to illness. As the establishment of camps in States would involve not much additional expense and would be of obvious advantage to the troops, the request for their movement was granted by the department. It is likely that other organizations will shortly be ordered to go into camp in their home States.

CAVALRY CHANGES ITS CAMP.

First Illinois Regiment Enjoys the Healthful Air of Lookout Mountain.

[BY LIEUTENANT PIERSON, FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY.]

Lookout Inn, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Lookout Mountain is once more in the hands of the union forces. The famous old pile capitulated without a struggle to the First Illinois Cavalry and the victory was a happy one. The sturdy troopers did not charge up the treacherous incline as did the Federals thirty-five years ago, but proceeded up the toilsome road with the expeditiousness that peace made necessary.

Camp Thomas was vacated at an early hour and the ten-mile march to the base of the mountain was made without incident. The roads were suffocatingly dusty and the sun beat upon the regiment with cruel force. The sick men were conveyed in ambulances and those not able to stand the journey in that manner were sent on the train. The air of the mountain effected a material improvement upon the patients, and a week's sojourn, it is hoped, will leave the surgeons and assistants idle.

Lieutenant Colonel Harper was in command of the regiment, Colonel Young relieving Colonel Grigsby as brigade commander temporarily. The latter has taken a brief leave of absence.

The regiment was given a convenient camping ground on the summit within a short distance of the inn. The entire population of the mountain welcomed the troopers, and they marched along amid a fluttering of handkerchiefs and ringing cheers. Abundance of water was secured for the horses and they were as comfortably quartered as on the home picket line. Shelter tents were erected to accommodate the men and tonight the camp fires illuminate the summit, the first of a cavalry regiment since the civil war.

The officers will be fêted and dined at the inn and the men given a glad hand as well. It is likely that the regiment will be here a week. If Colonel Young has his wishes granted a month will be the time.

Colonel Young today announced the appointment of George Sperry of Chicago, Sergeant Major of the regiment, to be Second Lieutenant of Troop I, vice James Read, resigned. Second Lieutenant Chapman of Troop L, whose home is in Macon, Ill., has been made First Lieutenant of Troop K, vice Harry Stanton, resigned.

TO MOVE FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Divisions of Sanger and McKee Will Soon Be Marched to New Camps.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., Aug. 18.—This afternoon General Breckinridge, acting under instructions from Washington, issued orders to General McKee, commanding the Second Division, and General Sanger, commanding the Third Division, to hold their respective divisions in readiness for departure. The camp at Knoxville, Tenn., and that at Lexington, Ky., are being put in proper condition as rapidly as possible. It is General Breckinridge's opinion that the orders to move camp will be executed during the early part of next week. General McKee's division will probably march to Knoxville, a distance of 120 miles.

General Breckinridge arranged this evening for a sham battle exercise tomorrow morning, beginning at 8 o'clock. The Third Division of the Third Corps, under General Sanger, will go out in search of the enemy, which will be the Second Division of the Third Corps, under General Compton.

The First Vermont Regiment, which was recently ordered back to Vermont to go into camp, will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning via the Southern and Norfolk and Western railways. The regiment will march to Rossville, where its trains are in readiness.

During the last day or two a large number of patients have been removed from the regimental hospitals to the Sternberg reserve hospital. The work of furloughing convalescents also continues at a lively rate. A number of petitions have been circulated among the troops at Camp Thomas by privates who desire to be mustered out of the service, the purpose being, it seems, to secure a large number of signers and send the petitions to influential men to be used in securing a muster out. These petitions have resulted in arrests in two or three of the camps.

CAMP LIFE OF THE SECOND.

Weather Is Favorable at Jacksonville, but Prospects of Active Service Are Not Bright.

[BY JAMES P. SHERWIN, ADJUTANT OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT.]

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The weather at Camp Cuba Libre continues favorable for routine work, and the boys of the Second Illinois are attending to duty without complaint. They are, however, getting somewhat apprehensive that the regiment may not go to Cuba.

Fifteen men and three officers are on leave now. Major Marquis has leave of absence for twenty days.

Tomorrow night the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine have a meeting and General [illegible], the brigade commander, is one of the candidates for admission. The Jacksonville [illegible] have been specially heated for this [illegible]

NATIVES ARE RESTLESS.

Fear in Washington That the Cubans and Philippinos May Cause Trouble.

MERRITT MUST BE FIRM.

Aguinaldo's Demands Will Be Treated with Indifference by the Commander.

TO KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The principal element of uneasiness in the situation at present is the fear that the insurgents in the Philippines and Cuba will not submit quietly to the military occupation of the islands.

The emphatic orders that have been sent by President McKinley to the commanding officers at Santiago and Manila show that the administration will not brook any interference with its plans relative to these islands.

Sentiment in favor of retaining control of the Philippines is rapidly growing, and the administration is beginning to feel that it will be impossible to release these islands, no matter how much it might be desired. Senator Proctor entertains this view, and he has communicated the same to the President.

Events since the surrender of Manila have changed the minds of many prominent Republicans who were in doubt as to the advisability of holding the Philippines, but now come out strongly in favor of holding all territory wrested from Spain except Cuba.

The President has been feeling the pulse of the people since hearing the straightout expressions of representatives of all political parties, and his ideas have undergone a change. Heretofore, Mr. McKinley has favored the retention of Manila, and possibly the whole of Luzon Island, but he now favors the possession of the whole archipelago, and when the commissioners are finally named they will, it is believed, be instructed in accordance with the changed views of the President.

Aguinaldo's demand for joint occupation shows that the insurgent leader of the Philippines has determined to cause trouble for this government, because he was not consulted by General Merritt and shown some consideration. From the imperative orders sent to the commanding General at Manila it is not believed he will give the insurgents an opportunity to create a disturbance.

Will Suppress Aguinaldo.

If any interference is attempted by Aguinaldo he will receive the same treatment as will be accorded any enemy of the government who attempts to violate any orders given by General Merritt. The insurgents at Manila will not be allowed to enter the city, bay, or harbor except as citizens. Aguinaldo's desire to participate in the occupation of the city will not be entertained for a moment.

At Santiago the conditions are not altogether satisfactory and the President's order stating that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States will be enforced.

The reports from Santiago that the Cuban insurgents were about to organize a large force, armed with rifles provided them by the United States, and march into the city has caused some uneasiness, although government officials are disposed to receive these reports with some doubt.

It is not believed that the Cubans can organize an army of 13,000 men, as has been represented. It is not believed, either, that the sensible leaders among them would consent to such an organization. The influence of the Cuban Junta in this country will be used against any uprising or demonstration against the plans or authority of the United States military.

It is the purpose, however, to be prepared for any outbreak, and the several regiments of immunes now stationed in and about Santiago are being reinforced with the Fifth Regiment of regular infantry, which leaves Tampa tomorrow for Santiago. If it should become apparent that the troops are inadequate to meet any demonstration the Cubans may make, reinforcements will be dispatched at once.

So long as the Spaniards remain in Cuba there is little hope of inducing the patriots to lay down their arms. But when the Spaniards leave, it is thought, the American commissioners will be able to convince the Cubans that the way to secure free government is to become law-abiding citizens rather than soldiers.

No official statement has been made regarding the status of affairs now in the Philippines, but several members of the Cabinet hold to the opinion that the terms of the surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey and General Merritt include the surrender of all Spanish territory of which Manila was the seat of government. This would include all of the Philippines.

Ex-Representative McCreary of Kentucky, who was chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and who was generally regarded as the mouthpiece of President Cleveland on foreign matters that came before Congress, was a visitor at the White House today, and this led to the rumor that he was being considered as the Democratic member of the Peace commission.

Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota also called at the White House today. He had a conference with the President, and it was said Bourke Cockran of New York was urged by him as a member of the Peace commission. If he could not secure one of the commissionerships for Mr. Cockran the Archbishop, it is said, would be satisfied if the New-Yorker be chosen as legal adviser to the commission. A legal adviser will be an unnecessary appendage, as it is believed the President will select only men who are well versed in law.

Nothing has been received officially regarding the flight of General Augusti from Manila to Hongkong on board the German warship Kaiserin Augusta. If the latest reports are correct the incident will have no significance. It is stated that Augusti was relieved of his command several days prior to the surrender, and it is also stated that he went aboard the German warship through arrangement with Admiral Dewey. If these reports are correct the incident is without importance.

STILL SENDING TROOPS HOME.

Dispatches from Santiago Tell of Soldiers Departing from the Island.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—The War department has posted the following bulletins: Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, Aug. 17, 1898. —H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: Colonel Ray's regiment arrived this morning. Two hundred and seventy-five light artillerymen leave this afternoon for Guantanamo to be loaded on the Resolute and 200 of the Thirty-fourth Michigan to be loaded on the Badger.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, Aug. 17, 1898. —H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: The Catania with 375 convalescents left for Montauk Point this morning.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Surgeon General Sternberg received the following today:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17.—Surgeon General, Washington: The Catania left for Montauk Point; all bedding could be burned; cots might be saved; ship should be sent back for more patients of same class. Yale arrived yesterday and its supplies were landed. Will cable what else I may need. No more doctors or nurses wanted.

HAVARD, Chief Surgeon.

OFFERS A REWARD OF $2,000 FOR THE CANDY POISONERS.

Governor Tennell of Delaware Is Using Every Means to Ferret Out the Perpetrators of the Crime That Cost Two Lives.

Dover, Del., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Governor Tennell has promptly acquiesced to the wishes of Attorney General White that he should offer a reward for the arrest of the person or persons who sent the box of poisoned candy which caused the death of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. H. Dunning.

The Governor today offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and this fact is now being heralded throughout the State, as large posters announcing the reward are being posted conspicuously. The prompt action of the Governor and Attorney General has given great satisfaction, and now there is a feeling that the murderer will be apprehended. In addition to the reward offered, the Governor stated that he would have the State detectives at once put to work on the Delaware end of the case, and that everything possible would be done to ferret out the murderer.

After he had offered the reward Governor Tunnell talked to a representative of THE TRIBUNE about the case.

"This is the most horrible case that ever occurred in Delaware," he said. "It was a brutal, terrible crime. The person who sent that poisoned candy is as bad, yes, worse than the miserable Anarchist who throws a bomb into a crowd of innocent and unsuspecting persons. The reward which I have offered is the largest ever offered in Delaware, I believe, but the gravity of the case demands it.

"Thus far the postal authorities, if they have taken any action in the matter, have kept it a secret. Postmaster Gooden said he had received no word from the Postoffice department about the matter. If secret service agents are at work on the case, he says he knows nothing about it."

Ex-Congressman Pennington, father of the victims, denies that a letter addressed to J. P. Dunning in handwriting similar to that on the fatal box of candy, had arrived at the postoffice here yesterday. Such a story was printed in a New York paper. The letter is postmarked Carlisle, Pa., and in no way resembles that on the box of candies.

A telegram from San Francisco was received by Attorney General White late tonight. It was opened by Governor Tunnell, who at once sought Mr. Pennington and laid the contents before him.

It is thought the telegram was in reference to the presence of a certain woman in that city.

GEN. WHEELER IN COMMAND AT MONTAUK POINT.

Camp Wikoff Now in Charge of the Ex-Confederate — Roosevelt and His Rough Riders Are Released from Detention.

New York, Aug. 18.—General Joseph Wheeler tonight took command at Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, succeeding General Young.

The event of the day outside of the arrival of General Wheeler was the discharge of the Rough Riders and Colonel Roosevelt from the detention camp. There was not a suspicion of serious illness among the men, and all were much improved by their stay in the camp.

Colonel Roosevelt has been allowed the freedom of the camp since yesterday afternoon, and last evening he was in the Third house for some time, conferring with a number of friends, who made no secret that their mission was political.

Colonel Roosevelt visited the camp of the Rough Riders who had remained in Florida while he and the others went to Santiago, and was received with demonstrations of delight. Colonel Roosevelt will leave the camp on Saturday for a four days' visit to New York.

Sergeant Alfred N. Judson of the Rough Riders died today of typhoid. The body of J. Knox Green, the Rough Rider who died and was buried since coming to Montauk, will be shipped later to Gonzales, Texas, where his mother resides.

The remaining companies of the Seventy-first New York came ashore today and went to the detention camp.

Things are now getting into shape in the camp and there is more or less endless routine and total absence of the rush and bustle of the first few days. The supplies are arriving rapidly and in order.

Three more transports arrived at Camp Wikoff tonight. The first to get in was the Mobile, having on board parts of the Second Massachusetts and the Second regulars. The Comanche anchored shortly afterward and the third anchored well out after dark. It is not certain what vessel it is, but it is supposed to be the Olivette.

It was announced today by camp physicians that the cases diagnosed as yellow fever were wrongly diagnosed. They are pernicious malarial fever. Ten yellow fever nurses are on their way from New Orleans and twenty-five Sisters of Charity will be employed in nursing the malarial cases, unless yellow fever develops later, which the physicians do not think likely.

BRITISH PAPERS SEE AMERICA A POWER IN THE EAST.

Discuss the Greater Navy and Declare That the United States May Give the Czar a Fright—Policy in China Forthcoming.

London, Aug. 18.—The morning papers comment upon the proposed immense increase in the American navy. The Standard says:

"Such a fleet operating from Manila as a base would be able to exercise considerable influence upon the progress of events in Chinese waters, and added to the English China squadron and the Japanese navy would take a mighty armament indeed."

The Standard suggests that this consideration may give Russia a pause. The Daily Mail says:

"The new program is startling in its immensity. The American navy jumps to fourth place among the world's fleets. It will not long remain fourth, nor will it be long before the United States will have a policy in China."

Hold First Peace Festival.

The first peace festival to be held in Chicago was given last night under the auspices of the Young People's society of the Millard Avenue Baptist Church at Twenty-third street and Central Park boulevard. The lawn was decorated and a chorus under the leadership of W. H. Work sang patriotic songs.

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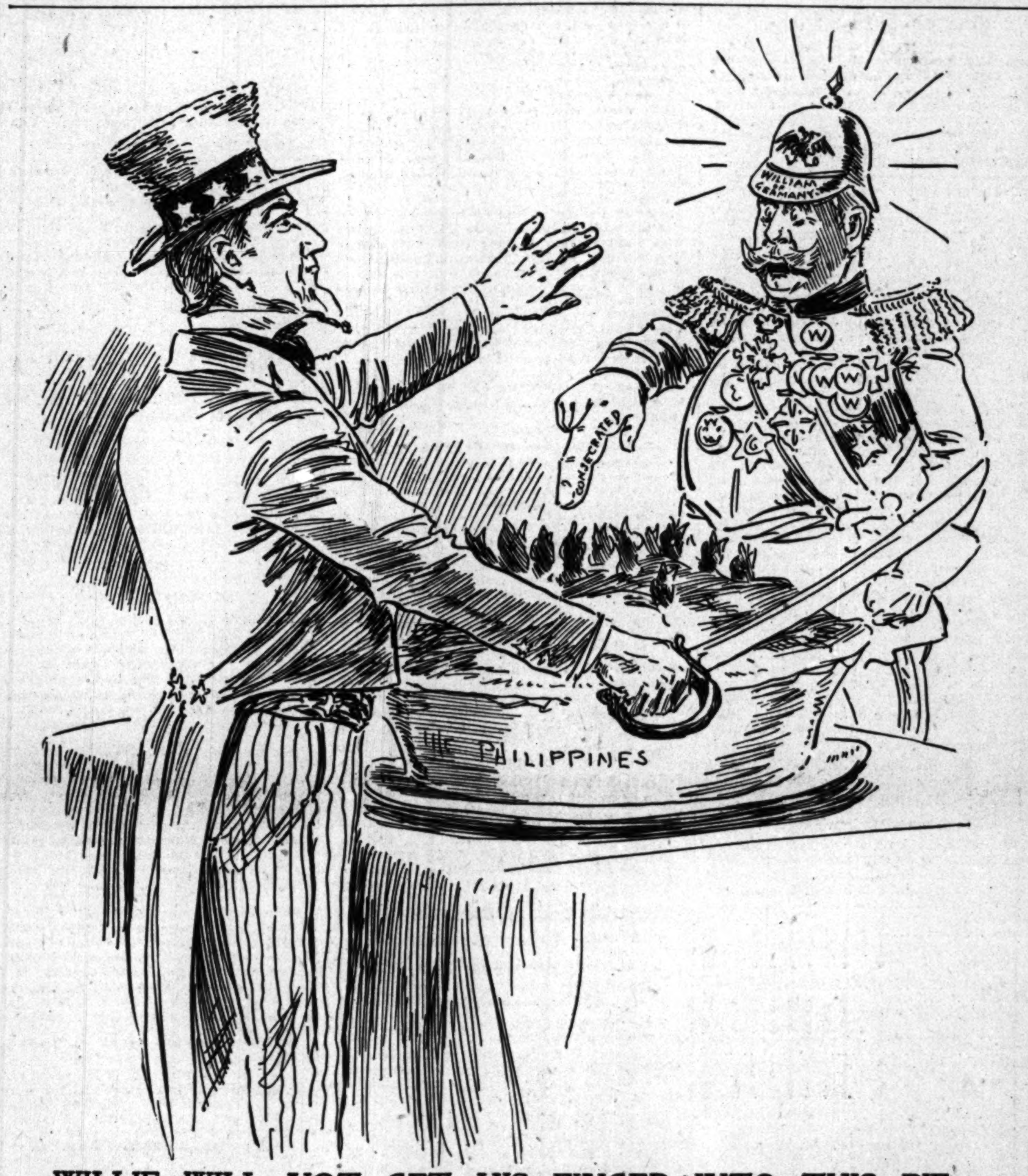

WILLIE WILL NOT GET HIS FINGER INTO THIS PIE.

WANTS MORE THAN A PORT.

Senator Allison Says People Will Not Be Content with Station at Manila.

DEWEY AIDS COMMISSION.

Wanamaker Declares New Acquisitions Will Quicken Trade Interests.

CAPT. CLARK'S WIFE HERE.

Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa passed through the city yesterday from Washington, where he was called by President McKinley, who urged him to accept a position on the peace commission. He stopped at the Auditorium Annex, but did not register.

"I shall not be a member of the commission," he said. "That is settled. There are some reasons why I should like to have served, but I could not see my way clear to giving it the time it will demand without neglecting important work in the Finance committee of the Senate this fall as well as other Senatorial duties.

"The work of the commission has undoubtedly been simplified by the capture of Manila, and I think the demands of this country will be greater than had Manila been surrendered under the protocol. I do not believe that the people will be satisfied with the acquisition of a coaling station there, but I have by no means decided to my own satisfaction just how far our demands should go or what should be our policy there. It is a matter of serious moment, not to be decided offhand, and so far as I am concerned I want fuller and further facts as to the real situation of affairs, such as Admiral Dewey, for instance, would be able to give, before deciding. It presents an entirely different problem from that offered by Cuba or Porto Rico, and we should have ample time to consider the matter before deciding what course to follow.

"As to the war itself there can be no question that it will prove to have been worth all that it has cost us in blood and treasure. Beside the unification of the country, the stimulation of patriotic zeal and the material advantages to come from the opening of new fields to American trade and enterprise, the increased prestige which has come to this country as the result of our prosecution of the war will exercise a powerful influence to our advantage. We occupy a much different position before the eyes of the world than we did before the war.

"I think the country is on the eve of a period of unexampled activity and prosperity. There does not seem to be a single threatening cloud on the horizon, but, on the contrary, abundant omens of promise."

Wanamaker Expects a Boom.

Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker of Philadelphia was at the Palmer House. He said he was here to renew his acquaintance with Chicago.

"I think there are few dissenting voices to the proposition that President McKinley has shown rare ability in the conduct of the war," he said. "He has followed public sentiment closely, and withal has shown a dignity and self poise which has won him much admiration abroad.

"I am of the opinion the war is to be followed by a period of great prosperity, which will be more prolonged and of wider scope as the result of the war. In the first place Cuba is no longer a menace, but promises to be a material benefit. Our territorial acquisitions elsewhere will contribute also to quickening trade interests, and, in general, everything points to much better times.

"The unification of sentiment, the bringing together in a broad bond of love of country, the increased prestige and confidence, the feeling that a great struggle has been won on humanitarian grounds and by humane methods cannot but help in stimulating our activities.

"As to the Philippines, I think we should rest satisfied with the acquisition of coaling facilities there."

Mrs. C. B. Clark, the wife of Captain Clark of the Oregon, was among the arrivals at the Palmer House. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Clark and Mrs. S. S. Robinson and Mrs. T. C. Hughes, her daughters.

She denied the story that Captain Clark was seriously ill on the St. Paul at Montauk Point and was threatened with complete nervous collapse.

"The story is absolutely unfounded," she said. "In the first place, Captain Clark is on board the St. Louis, and, what is more, I received only yesterday a telegram saying he was much better and hoped to be able to leave there in a few days.

"Yes, I was somewhat nervous during the long voyage of the Oregon. There were times and places when I was quite anxious, but I always had great confidence in the ability of the ship to take care of itself, for I was confident it would not be taken unawares. No plans have been made regarding the future movements of my husband. Everything will be deferred until his arrival."

Plans are being made here for a reception to Captain Clark as soon as his health will permit.

POPE SAID TO HAVE SUFFERED FROM A RELAPSE.

Report Denied by the Physician in Attendance, but Anxiety Yet Prevails in the Vatican and There Are Fears of Possible Collapse.

Rome, Aug. 19.—Rumors are in circulation that the Pope has suffered a further relapse. Dr. Lapponi, his Holiness' physician, denies the report, but anxiety prevails. There are fears of possible collapse.

Rome, Aug. 18.—Pope Leo XIII. tonight suffered another relapse, thus bringing to the front again the inevitable question, Who will be the next Pope? This is the question which runs from mouth to mouth. Then, again, will the next Pope be an Italian or a foreigner? In the Sacred College the native and foreign Cardinals are about equal in numbers. It is easily understood it would be almost impossible for foreign Cardinals to agree upon any one candidate, but if a considerable number of Italians could be induced to side with the largest foreign faction, such a candidate later might be elected. However, it is generally the opinion the successor of Leo XIII. will be an Italian.

It is considered a Pope of this nationality can revindicate better than a stranger the rights of the church as opposed to the state. It must never be forgotten that in the election of the next Pope and in many elections to come the principal motive guiding the Sacred College in choosing the head of the church will be the Roman question, but Italian Liberals, who always hope for conciliation between church and state, advocate the election of a foreign Pope as the means to their end, but those who know well the members of the Sacred College assert many of the foreign Cardinals would be much more uncompromising than any of the stanchest of Italian extremists.

Excluding the possibility of a foreign Pope the struggle will be confined to Cardinal Rampolla, who will be in the highest expression a political Pope, and to some non-political religious candidate. Of the latter the most spoken of are the Cardinals Angelo de Pietro and Gerolamo Maria Gotti. The former is the son of the Shepherd of Enuerons, Rome, and is already called "the holy man." He is 70 years old and was educated for the priesthood by the Bishop of his diocese. When he was a simple priest visiting a monastery an old monk threw himself on his knees and kissed the buckle of Pietro's shoe. The young priest, much taken aback, asked the reason for the demonstration. The monk, raising his eyes heavenward, said: "Father, when you are Pope I shall be dead, so I wish now to kiss your holy foot."

Cardinal Gotti, 64 years of age, born in Genoa, has the advantage of corresponding to a prediction of the prophet Malachia, who left a book containing a motto for each future Pope, which they say has never failed. For Leo XIII. it was "Lumen de Gaelo," while for his successor it is "Ignis Ardens." In the coat of arms of Cardinal Gotti there is a burning torch. Leo XIII., who has special affection for him, has often called him "My successor."

Rampolla has been Papal Secretary of State for ten years, and is generally considered by outsiders the strongest candidate.

Stockholders Must Pay.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as receiver for the Pacific railway company, yesterday was authorized by Judge Smith to collect the amount adjudged due from the stockholders by Judge Tuley on July 1. The indebtedness of the corporation amounts to $168,572.

SCORES PUT TO THE SWORD.

Outrages in Spanish Lines in Porto Rico Reported from All Sides.

KILL NATIVES IN CHURCH.

Eighty Take Refuge in Cathedral Are Overpowered and Macheted.

TROOPS' HEALTH IMPROVING

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—Reports are coming in from all directions of outrages committed within the Spanish lines. Doubtless many of these are exaggerated, but the rumors of a massacre at Ciales are confirmed.

Some of the natives there took refuge in the belfry of the cathedral and fired on the Spanish troops, but they were overpowered and macheted to the number of eighty.

Battery N of the Seventh Regiment, under Captain McComb, was unable to proceed along the mountain trail with General Henry, and having lost a gun and six horses over a precipice, returned here.

The health of the troops is steadily improving. The typhoid fever, brought from Camp Alger and Camp Chickamauga, is of a mild type and is fast disappearing. Strict sanitation is being enforced, with the gratifying result that sickness has decreased from 10 to 3 per cent. Today's reports show only 440 sick in hospital quarters out of a total command of 15,000. Most of these cases are climatic complaints.

The army is being revaccinated, as there is a smallpox epidemic in some portions of the island.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, formerly El Sol, left today for Santiago, to take troops to Montauk Point.

General Miles has postponed his visit to the front on account of the rains. The wet season has set in and there will be rains daily until the end of October.

The natives show a disposition to persecute the Spanish residents, and several minor riots have occurred here. At Yauco last night the natives threw stones and bricks into Spanish shops in retaliation for outrages committed within the Spanish lines. The military have been ordered to suppress these demonstrations and punish the offenders.

General Miles and staff went to General Wilson's headquarters at the front today. They were escorted by a troop of cavalry.

The personnel of the commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico is highly commended.

General Grant will join General Brooke tomorrow.

The German warship Geier arrived here today.

NEED NURSES AND SUPPLIES.

Fever Is Increasing Among the Troops Remaining at Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 18, 4:30 p. m.—The Massachusetts Aid association hospital ship Bay State is expected to arrive tonight from Guantanamo Bay. Hospital supplies and nurses are much needed. Large quantities of supplies have already been distributed by Dr. E. G. Bracket of the aid association, who arrived two weeks ago. All the hospital ships leaving here are under orders to return, as the number of sick is too large for the present service. The fever is increasing among the remaining troops.

The third regiment of immunes, under command of Colonel Ray, arrived here this afternoon on the Minnewaska.

Four thousand Spanish troops have already been shipped and the transports Villadonga and Estrada Panof will leave tomorrow with 3,000 more. General Toral says more transports will be needed than have been provided. Six thousand Spanish at Guantanamo Bay cannot leave before the last of the month. Sickness is increasing among them.

The statement is made on good authority that General Shafter will leave on Saturday. General Wood today ordered the sale of whisky, beer, and wines stopped everywhere, and provided severe penalties for infractions of the rule. Restaurantkeepers are greatly depressed by this order of General Wood, which confines their sale of drinks to coffee and lemonade.

Miss Clara Barton of the American Red Cross Society with a large force will leave the first of next week.

MUCH DISORDER IN SANTIAGO.

General Wood Is Obliged to Detail a Large Police Force—Spanish Troops to Embark.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 18.—This morning General Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, increased the local police force with additions from various regiments. There has been some trouble from soldiers who have disobeyed orders, and there have been some threats, several street fights, at least one murder, and a good deal of drunkenness, so that an exceptionally large force is needed to preserve order.

This morning the Eighth Illinois Volunteers (colored) entered upon patrol duty.

The First Infantry leaves today by the Miller. There are seven Spanish transports in the harbor awaiting the embarkation of Spanish troops, of whom more than 2,000 will leave today. The general appearance of the men is pitiful. There has been much sickness among them, and within the last two days over 200 bodies have been buried.

The death rate in the city is about seventy per day. The heavy rains increase the fever among the soldiers and the inhabitants alike.

HARD TO CURB THE CUBANS.

Prediction That Americans Will Have Hard Work to Hold Them in Check in Havana.

City of Mexico, Aug. 18.—United States Minister Clayton has notified the Foreign Relations department of the conclusion of peace preliminaries with Spain, and Minister Mariscal formally replied, congratulating the United States government that peace is now assured.

It is predicted that the Cubans will have many scores to pay off against Spanish volunteers in Havana, composed of a low class of Spaniards engaged in trade there, as these men have been more brutal in their treatment of the Cubans than the Spanish soldiers.

It will require a strong hand on the part of the American military commander in Havana to prevent an outbreak of long repressed rage of Cuban patriots against these volunteers.

ILLINOIS MAN DIES OF FEVER.

General Shafter Reports Four Deaths Among the Soldiers Sick at Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, Aug. 18.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.: Sanitary report for Aug. 17: Total number sick, 1,639; total number new cases, 101; total number of fever cases, 1,246; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 202.

Deaths—Aug. 17:

YOUNG, W. HARLAND, private, Company I. First Illinois; typhoid fever.
DINE, FRANK N., private, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry; meningitis.
MALEHAN, ARTHUR, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; dysentery.
McLAUGHLIN, EUGENE A., private, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts; typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, Major General.

MORE MEN FOR THE SEVENTH.

Army Corps Encamped at Jacksonville to Be Increased in Strength.

Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—According to information which reached General Carpenter's headquarters today the Seventh Army Corps, encamped at Jacksonville, will be increased in strength to 30,000 men by the addition of regiments from other corps.

The Fifth Maryland and Second Georgia, which were to have moved from Tampa to some Northern camp, had already begun loading when orders were received to stay in camp, as they would be assigned to the Seventh Corps. The First Florida, now in camp here, is the third regiment to be assigned and the other two are still to be selected.

Of General Snyder's division but one brigade is left, the others having been sent to Porto Rico and Cuba. The brigade left behind is the Third, commanded by General Hall, which will probably be selected to fill up the gap in the Seventh Corps.

No orders have been received from General Carpenter to move troops from this point. Should a transfer be made the First Ohio and First Florida will go to Jacksonville instead of Huntsville.

Two hundred and fifty thousand rounds of Springfield rifle ammunition which was brought here from Tampa will be shipped back to the ordnance depot, leaving one hundred rounds to the man. It will take a train of ten freight cars to carry the stuff.

Over 100 sick from the Third Division hospital were sent North on the hospital train tonight. The ambulance corps began removing the patients in the middle of the afternoon, but it was dark before the last load of sufferers was pulled through the sand to the depot, over a mile away. Some of the sick go to Fort McPherson at Atlanta and some to Fort Thomas, Ky.

The sick report today showed over 1,100 cases, but there is a decrease of twenty in the hospital.

LEE TO START IN SIX WEEKS.

General Will Take Fifty Thousand Men to Cuba—To Run for Senate Next Spring.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—General Fitzhugh Lee stopped here tonight on his way from Washington back to Jacksonville. He will take the entire Seventh Army Corps and some additional troops to Cuba not later than the 1st of October. The exact time of leaving will depend upon climatic conditions. Should riot and disorder occur the soldiers will have to be rushed forward without waiting for the fall to arrive. Lee will have an army of 50,000.

He will resign his commission in the spring to return to Virginia to make the canvass for the United States Senate to succeed Thomas S. Martin. It is the General's purpose to go into every county and city making speeches and he will challenge his opponents to a series of joint discussions.

MICHIGAN FARMER MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY IN DETROIT.

Body of Valmore Nichols of Pittsfield Found Floating in the River and Two Spiritual Mediums Are Suspected of the Crime.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—With the feet tightly bound together with copper wire, and with two large square stones fastened to it by the same material, the body of Valmore C. Nichols of Pittsfield, Mich., was pulled out of the Detroit River, near the Detroit Boat club, this evening. Everything points to the conclusion that the man was murdered.

On the left side of the head was a wound, evidently from a blow given with a blunt instrument. The pockets were turned inside out and nothing was found by which to identify the body, but with the aid of a photograph in possession of the police it was proven to be that of Nichols, who drew $500 from the bank a week ago last Wednesday and came to Detroit to consult a spiritualistic medium regarding the discovery of valuable oil lands on his farm.

Nichols consulted a man named Lang, with whom he is alleged to have been seen last Sunday, after which no one is known to have seen him alive.

His relatives became alarmed and notified the police, who have been hunting for him ever since.

Lang, who is attending a spiritualistic camp meeting at Island Lake, says he knows nothing of Nichols' disappearance, but admits having seen him on Wednesday.

Detectives left here late tonight on a special train for Island Lake, where they will proceed through the camp of the Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteers to the lake, where the spiritualists are holding their meeting. Lang and one Donovan, another medium, will probably be arrested pending a further investigation of the murder.

MEN TO HANDLE JUBILEE FUNDS

Six of the Seven Members of the Finance Committee Are Announced.

ACCEPTANCES FROM FIVE.

President McKinley's Attendance Is Expected by Chairman Truax.

TALK OF THE CORNER STONE

Chairman Charles Truax of the Peace Jubilee committee announced yesterday six of the seven members who will compose the important finance committee. The men who thus will bear the financial labors of the coming celebration are Harlow N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Byron L. Smith, Elbridge G. Keith, John J. Mitchell, and former Controller James Eckels. All but Mr. Eckels have signified their willingness to become members of the committee, and no objection on his part is expected. Mr. Mitchell is not in Chicago, but his acceptance was vouched for by one of the men whose name is on the committee list. The committee will be given power to name its own chairman. The seventh member will be known today.

Although Mr. Truax would not confess it, the decision of Postmaster Charles U. Gordon and the Chicago federal officeholders to postpone the laying of the corner-stone of the Federal Building from October to June next was disappointing to supporters of the peace jubilee. The federal officeholders met at the Union League club early in the afternoon, Postmaster Gordon presiding. The postponement was made on the ground that the corner-stone laying was in itself so big an event that it was deemed advisable to remove it from any celebration which might overshadow it. The argument was made also that the foundations would not be completed until spring, though it was conceded that a corner could be finished in October for the placing of the corner-stone if necessary. The general feeling of the officeholders was that everything was to be gained by postponement, including the certainty of the presence at the ceremony of President McKinley and his Cabinet.

Omaha to Act with Chicago.

Chairman Truax, however, said President McKinley would come to the jubilee this fall, regardless of the postponement of the corner-stone laying. Omaha has invited President McKinley to attend its exposition in October, and an agreement has been reached whereby the two requests will strengthen each other. Mr. Truax, Mr. Higinbotham, and several other members of the Peace Jubilee committee conferred with Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee, who stopped in the city on his way to Washington as the representative of the exposition authorities, with the result that President McKinley will be asked to visit Omaha about October 20. By this arrangement the Presidential party will be able conveniently to stop off at Chicago on its return trip.

Postmaster Gordon said he favored the holding of the peace jubilee this fall, and did not think the postponement of the corner-stone laying would operate against its success.

"If the peace jubilee were set for next spring," he said, "it would never be held. The time for it is while national enthusiasm is high. The rite of placing the corner-stone of the Federal Building, however, would in many ways be unsatisfactory if held this fall. The presence of President McKinley at the peace jubilee, though desired, is not a necessity, while he must be the central figure at the federal ceremony. His ability to come to Chicago this fall is doubtful.

"The chief reason for postponement of the corner-stone laying, however, was the lack of time to prepare for an autumn rite. The ceremonial and its attendant functions will occupy a day and two nights. Its chief feature outside the actual rite is to be a military parade.

"General John R. Brooke, now in Porto Rico, is at the head of the army committee, and our inability to command his aid for several months to come influenced us also to decide upon postponement. General Brooke will have quarters in the new building. Two banquets are planned, one for each night, and speakers of national reputation must be secured."

At the meeting of the Peace Jubilee committee on Monday afternoon Chairman Truax will outline his plans of organization. The existing committee probably will be enlarged by the addition of the members of the various subcommittees to be appointed in the next few days. The committees subordinate to the general body are to be an Executive committee with a membership of twelve, the Finance committee of seven, and the Committee of Arrangements. Each will be empowered to appoint subcommittees. The Executive committee will have the immediate direction of all affairs, meeting daily to hear reports. The chairmen of the other committees will be members of this committee.

All expenditures will be subject to the Finance committee, which has absorbed the Board of Trustees first proposed. Messrs. Higinbotham, Hutchinson, Mitchell, and Keith, the proposed trustees, having accepted places on the Finance committee. The three first named are deeply interested in the First Regiment, Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Mitchell being armory trustees. Their willingness to act on the committee is deemed an auspicious thing in favor of the success of the plan of laying aside the first $35,000 collected for the payment of the floating indebtedness of the armory association. Mr. Truax believes that the money, and a much greater sum, will be raised without difficulty. Soliciting will be done by committees for the different trades.

A suggestion to make the contemplated peace arch in the form of a peristyle and place it on the lake front has been made. It is said several wealthy residents of Michigan avenue will agree to subscribe $100,000 toward the fund if their wishes concerning location are granted.

VICTIM OF A SPANISH BULLET.

Stanley Hollister of Roosevelt's Rough Riders Dies from Wound Received Before Santiago.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Stanley Hollister of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, a Harvard man, well known in Boston and Cambridge, died this morning in a hospital at Fortress Monroe. He was wounded several weeks ago in the battle before Santiago.

Hollister was during his college days one of the most popular of Harvard's athletes. He rowed on the varsity crew at Poughkeepsie in the summer of '96 and was substitute on the '97 crew. On the list of Dr. Sargent's strong men he ranked well toward the top.

When the war broke out he felt it his duty to go, although he was well along in his work at the law school. He was well equipped, having been brought up on a ranch in Santa Barbara, Cal., which made him a good rider and handy with the gun.

MURDER BY A MERE BOY.

Charles Wood, 14 Years Old, Kills a Younger Playmate at Princeton, Ky., in a Game of Marbles.

Princeton, Ky., Aug. 18.—Jimmy Johnson, white, 12 years old, and Charles Wood, a negro, aged 14, this afternoon engaged in a game of marbles. They began disputing over the matter, when the negro picked up a rock and advanced toward Johnson, striking him in the back of the head. Johnson fell and died in a second. Wood is in jail.

CHICAGO TEAM SHUT OUT.

UNABLE TO SECURE A RUN AGAINST THE CHAMPIONS.

Isbell Tries to Pitch, but Boston Takes Kindly to His Delivery and Drives Him to the Bench—Woods Then Does the Twirling and Holds the Beaneaters Down, but Too Late to Save the Game—Team Leaves for Home.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	68	35	.660	Pittsburg	51	50	.505
Cincinnati	67	39	.632	Philad'phia	47	51	.480
Baltimore	60	38	.612	Brooklyn	38	60	.388
Cleveland	60	41	.594	Louisville	38	66	.365
New York	58	43	.574	Wash'gton	37	63	.360
Chicago	55	49	.529	St. Louis	30	74	.288

Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 10; Chicago, 0.
Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
New York, 7; Cincinnati, 0.
Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 6.
Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 4.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 3.

Games Today.

Cincinnati at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
Louisville at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburg at Washington.

TRIPLE DEFEAT FOR CHICAGO.

Burns' Crippled Team Ends a Disastrous Trip in the East—Opens Here Tomorrow.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The series with Boston came to an end after a pathetic struggle today and Chicago fell again in doleful defeat. To the triple defeat the Beaneaters added the double disgrace of a clean shutout, the second Chicago has suffered this season, while by furious hitting the champions piled up ten runs. Nine of these were secured off Isbell in the two opening rounds.

"Izzy" was simply slaughtered, but Woods, who relieved him, held the Beaneaters at their distance. Chicago never had a chance. Only two hits could the cripples scratch off Lewis, and not one could they secure off his successor, Hickman. One of those two hits was a fluke.

The less said about the game the better. The fielding was brilliant, and five furious double plays helped to hurry the hopeless struggle to an end. Mertes furnished the only excitement. He cut Tenney down at first and sent him to the hospital. His injury may affect Boston's chances for the pennant. Mertes acted deliberately and revenged himself on the man who tried to injure him in the opening game.

Boston opened fiercely against Isbell and gave him a terrible flogging in the first round. A gift started Hamilton, and Tenney's drive gave three bases because Mertes' lameness kept him from stopping the ball. Then the fusillade began in earnest, and five ripping hits tore through Chicago's infield and whistled out to the outer barrier before the slaughter had ended.

Row in the Second.

In the second came a row. In the opening game of the series Tenney, by a despicable trick, injured Mertes, who jumped at the opportunity today and dashed straight against the rowdy, injuring him severely. Duffy tried to incite the crowd and yelled murder over the performance.

The slaughter continued unabated in the second. Four slashing drives added another trio of tallies to the Beaneaters' total. Isbell was sent to the rear in the third, Donahue retiring with him. Woods and Chance took up the defense and the slaughter abruptly ceased.

The game then took on a fast character and for three rounds went furiously. Four double plays, two by each side, stirred up the crowd. McCormick closed the fifth by a marvelous stop of Hamilton's torrid grasser. Hickman supplanted Lewis after the fifth, but Chicago prospered little better than during the reign of Lewis.

Woods Catches Bergen Napping.

Woods cleverly caught Bergen as he napped off second in the sixth and annulled the effect of two hits. Chicago threatened to get started in the seventh, when Thornton was saved by Long's little fumble, and Dahlen drew a base, but a brilliant double by Collins and Lowe killed the opportunity. Stafford's fly dropped over the fence in the seventh and gave Boston yet another run. From that on both sides went out in rapid sequence, and the score remained unchanged. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Green, cf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Everitt, 1b.	3	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	1	0	0
Thornton, lf.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Dahlen, ss.	3	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	0
McC'm'k, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connor, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chance, c.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isbell, p., rf.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Woods, p.	2	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	24	0	2	2	24	16	0	0	3	1	1

BOSTON

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Hamilton, cf.	4	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen, c.	4	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	1
Long, ss.	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	1
Duffy, lf.	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Stafford, rf.	4	2	4	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Yeager, c.	4	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Lowe, 2b.	4	1	3	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, p.	3	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Hickman, p.	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	38	10	18	25	27	18	1	1	1	0	5

Chicago ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0
Base hits ......0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 2
Boston ......6 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 *—10
Base hits ......6 5 0 2 1 2 2 0 *—18

Place and date—Boston, Mass., Aug. 18. Attendance—1,120. Home run—Stafford. Two-base hits—Lowe, Hickman. Three-base hit—Tenney. Sacrifice hit—Duffy. Double plays—Lowe-Long-Bergen; Collins-Lowe; Dahlen-Everitt; McCormick-Connor-Everitt; Lewis-Lowe-Bergen. Struck out—Hamilton. Wild pitches—Isbell [2]. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown. Time of game—1:28.

Notes of the Game.

The team left tonight for home to open Saturday.

The Eastern trip just ended has been disastrous. Five defeats, a victory, and a tie is the record. Chicago has lost all seven of the games played on the Boston grounds this season.

Washington, 6; St. Louis, 3.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Tom Kinslow signed with St. Louis today. Selbach sprained his ankle in the first inning and will not be able to play for some time. The Senators won in the ninth on three singles, a base on balls, and Tucker's error. Attendance, 600. Score:

Wash'gton.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Dowd, rf.	1	2	4	0	0
Reitz, 2b.	0	0	1	6	0	Stenzel, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
And'son, cf.	1	2	1	0	1	Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Farrell, 1b.	1	3	12	1	0	Cross, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Maguire, c.	0	0	3	0	1	Kinslow, c.	0	2	9	1	0
Mercer, ss.	1	2	1	2	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
J. Smith, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	6	1	2
Gettman, rf.	1	2	5	0	0	G. Smith, ss.	0	1	0	3	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Taylor, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Donovan, lf.	1	0	0	1	0						
Totals	6	13	27	12	1	Totals	3	11	27	10	2

Washington ......1 3 0 0 0 0 0 [illegible]—6
St. Louis ......0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3

Stolen base—Cross. Three-base hit—Stenzel. Double plays—Kinslow-Quinn; Donovan-Farrell. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Taylor, 3. Hit by pitched ball—J. Smith. Struck out—By Dineen, 2; by Taylor, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 10; St. Louis, 8. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

New York, Aug. 18.—Cleveland and Brooklyn planned today to play two games. After Cleveland had won the first game, 2 to 0, the second contest was started, but after two innings had been played it was called on account of rain. No runs had been scored. Score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Burkett, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Childs, 2b.	1	2	1	0	0
Hallman, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0	Wallace, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	McKean, ss.	0	0	2	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	3	3	1
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	2	1	0	McAleer, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Grim, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Blake, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Cuppy, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	0	10	27	12	2	Totals	2	10	27	11	1

Brooklyn ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cleveland ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Stolen bases—Zimmer [2], Burkett. Two-base hit—Jones. Three-base hit—Hallman. Sacrifice hits—McAleer, Grim. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Cuppy, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Cuppy, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Cleveland, 11. Time—1:57. Umpires—Connolly and Snyder. Attendance—1,500.

Philadelphia, 8; Pitsburg, 4.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—Opportune hitting by the Phillies, aided by loose fielding on the part of the Pittsburgers, enabled the Quakers to win today's game. Attendance, 1,374. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Phil'phia.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf.	[illegible]					Cooley, cf.	[illegible]				
[illegible]						Dougl's, 1b.	[illegible]				
[illegible]						Del'hty, lf.	[illegible]				
[illegible]						[illegible]					
[illegible]						Flick, rf.	[illegible]				
[illegible]						McF'land, c.	[illegible]				
[illegible]						Lauder, 3b.	[illegible]				
[illegible]						Cross, ss.	[illegible]				
Hart, p.	1	1	0	4	1	Donohue, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Tannehill	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	4	12	24	17	3	Totals	8	9	27	17	2

*Batted for Hart in ninth inning.

Pittsburg ......1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—4
Philadelphia ......0 3 0 0 0 0 0 5 *—8

Two-base hits—Gray, Bowerman, Douglass. Three-base hits—Donovan, Cooley. Home run—Cross. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Ely, Cooley, Douglass, McFarland, Lauder. Stolen base—Hart. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Double play—Hart-Clark-Bowerman. First on balls—Off Hart, 4; off Donohue, 1. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner. Time, 2:10.

Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 6.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 18.—Altrock lost his game with the Orioles today in the first inning. He steadied in the second, and after that the home team scored once. Nops was hit freely, but fine support kept the visitors from winning out. Attendance, 1,215. Score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
M'Graw, 3b.	2	1	0	1	0	Clark, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Hoy, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
J'nings, ss.	2	1	0	2	0	Dexter, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Kelley, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Wagner, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
McGann, 1b.	1	0	9	0	0	Davis, 1b.	0	1	7	1	1
Holmes, lf.	1	3	5	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	4	3	1
Demont, 2b.	1	2	5	5	0	Cl'gman, ss.	1	2	4	5	1
Clarke, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Kittr'dge, c.	2	2	3	1	0
Nops, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Altrock, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Totals	9	9	27	10	0	Totals	6	12	24	15	3

Baltimore ......6 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—9
Louisville ......0 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 0—6

Sacrifice hit—Kelley. Stolen base—McGann. Two-base hit—Clingman. Three-base hits—Nops, Kittredge. Double play—Ritchey-Clingman-Davis. First base on balls—By Nops, 2; by Altrock, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Nops, 1; by Altrock, 1. Struck out—By Nops, 4; by Altrock, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 9. Time—2:09. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 0.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Giants took all three games of the present series with the Cincinnatis, the visitors getting but one run in the three games. Seymour pitched great ball at all stages of the game today. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
V'n H't'n, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	McBride, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Grady, cf.	1	0	1	0	1	Smith, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	0	8	2	1	Corcor'n, ss.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	2	1	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
Doyle, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Miller, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0	St'nfeldt, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Warner, c.	0	1	8	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	1	2	3	1
Seymour, p.	0	0	3	3	0	Damm'n, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						Hawley, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	7	9	27	13	2	Totals	0	5	24	10	2

New York ......5 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 *—7
Cincinnati ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen bases—Joyce, 2; Gleason, 1. Two-base hit—McPhee. Double play—Van Haltren-Davis-Gleason. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off Dammann, 1; off Hawley, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Miller. Struck out—By Seymour, 7; by Hawley, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 9. Time—1:50. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews. Attendance—3,000.

Western League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Kas. City	66	42	.611	Columbus	56	43	.565
Milwaukee	65	43	.601	Detroit	39	64	.378
Ind'napolis	60	43	.582	St. Joseph	35	68	.339
St. Paul	61	45	.575	Minn'polis	36	72	.333

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 18.—The Brewers bunched their hits on Wadsworth and won with ease. Rettger kept the visitors' hits widely scattered. Score:

Milwaukee ......0 2 0 1 3 1 0 0 *—7 10 0
St. Joseph ......0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 6 6

Batteries—Rettger and Speers; Wadsworth and McCauley.

Columbus, O., Aug. 18.—McDonald was knocked out of the box in the second inning today. McNeely took his place, but did not fare much better. Score:

Columbus ......1 4 2 0 2 1 3 0 1 *—12 14 1
Minneapolis ......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 5—7 7 2

Batteries—Jones, Sullivan, and Buckley; McDonald, McNeely, and Dixon.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18.—Indianapolis won in the mud today. Two runs were scored on three hits, a batter hit by a pitched ball, and a sacrifice. Two hits and a sacrifice scored the Blues' only run. Score:

Indianapolis ......0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 7 4
Kansas City ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 4 1

Batteries—Foreman and Kahoe; Pardee and Hansen.

Interstate League.

Youngstown, 4; Mansfield, 2.
Dayton, 7; Fort Wayne, 2.
Newcastle, 7; Toledo, 1.
Springfield, 9; Grand Rapids, 8.

Holmes Engages a Lawyer.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Outfielder Holmes, whose supension was recently ordered by the directors of the National league, has retained a lawyer to test the legality of the proceeding.

CANOE RACES ARE COMPLETED.

Stanley of Brooklyn Wins the Mixed Paddling and Sailing—Results of Other Events.

Gananocue, Ont., Aug. 18.—The last race of the canoeists was called at 5:30 this afternoon. The weather was perfect all day, just enough wind to make the sailing events a success, and perfectly smooth water for the paddling events.

The record combined paddling and sailing was won by W. N. Stanley, Eclipse, Brooklyn Canoe club, in 1:30; Louis H. May, Aziz, New York Canoe club, second, 1:31:56.

The record sailing race was not finished within the time limit. W. N. Stanley, Eclipse, was awarded first place, and L. H. May, Aziz, second. In the relay race the Toronto Canoe club representatives—P. Taylor, F. J. Rogers, and G. W. Begg—won over the Rock Island Canoe association—H. C. Allen, A. H. Wood, and M. D. Wilt.

The order of the finish in the other events was as follows:

Tandem paddling, single blades, one-half mile—G. W. Begg and T. McM. Mowatt of Toronto and Kingston clubs first by one and one-half lengths; F. J. Rogers and E. B. Richards, Toronto Canoe club, second; F. Taylor and E. McNichol, Toronto Canoe club, E. J. C. Mowabray and G. W. McTaggart, New York Canoe club.

Open canoe, single blade, paddling, one-half mile—E. Taylor, E. McNichol, Fred Rogers, and G. W. Begg, all of Toronto Canoe club.

The hurry-scurry race, fifty yards swim and fifty yards paddle—E. R. Matthews, Buffalo Canoe club; T. W. Sparrow, Toronto; E. Taylor, Toronto.

Upset paddling won by T. B. Palmer, Ianthe Canoe club of Newark, N. J., over two contestants. F. B. Matthews, Buffalo, won the swimming race of fifty yards. A. H. Wood, Park Island Canoe association of Trenton, second.

The combined paddling and sailing race of the American Canoe association for open canoes resulted as follows:

L. B. Palmer, Newark, N. J., first; F. L. Dunnell, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; F. S. Pinckney, Brooklyn, N. Y., third.

O'NEILL TO SAIL SHAMROCK.

Master of the Irish Boat Will Visit New York to Study the Course and Weather Conditions.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Glasgow, Aug. 18.—The crew of Lipton's Shamrock is being formed. Designer Fife made final arrangements with Captain William O'Neill of Kingston, Dublin, to act as sailing master. Many leading yachtsmen, including Duke d'Abbruzzi, owner of Bona, and Peter Donaldson of Isolde, offered their sailing masters to Lipton, but O'Neill has been chosen. The crew for the Shamrock will number thirty-eight men. Captain Edward Sycamore of Bona will probably be O'Neill's Lieutenant, as the Italian Duke is most anxious to do as much as possible to aid Sir Thomas. While Jamison, owner of Ailsa, who loans O'Neill, will have much to say in the management of the new yacht. Skipper O'Neill will go to New York soon to study the course, winds, tides, and weather. He intends to leave nothing to chance.

Shamrock's skipper is one of the most interesting characters in English yachting. He says he was born in Kinstown fifty years ago, but those who have seen the old family Bible at Itchin Ferry assert he is over 60, but he is well preserved, and active as a youngster. In a race he is full of resources, especially when apparently beaten.

I have seen him far astern, and to all appearances completely off the course, but he was going after wind, not waiting for it, and easily crossed the line first.

There's not a trick he doesn't know. He calculates to a pound weight his crew, directs every man just where to place himself. Like Barr of the Thistle he always carries a roll of rope. O'Neill has been sailing master for Jamison for fifteen years, and has won 298 prizes, valued at £15,000. He went to sea at 12 in a merchantship, and has been sailing ever since.

Toronto Argonauts Win.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 18.—The Toronto Argonaut four today defeated the James Bay crew of Victoria, B. C., at the Winnipeg regatta. The race was a mile and a half, with turn, and the Argonauts won by three lengths. Time, 9:00.

J. J. CORBETT PASSES THROUGH.

Pugilist Spends a Few Hours in Chicago and Then Hurries On Toward San Francisco.

Ex-Champion James J. Corbett, accompanied by his wife and brother, passed through Chicago yesterday en route for San Francisco to attend the funeral of his father and mother.

The former heavyweight premier shows plainly how great a shock to him the news of the tragedy in San Francisco was. His face looked drawn and haggard and he seemed to be extremely nervous. He is not in any sort of condition, apparently, to think of fighting for some time.

The fight, however, he is paying no attention to now. "I have not given it a thought," said he yesterday. "I don't know whether it is postponed. I have not postponed it, and don't care whether it is or not. I don't care much at present whether it ever comes off or not. I have not had time to think anything about it, and couldn't if I had to. I am hurrying home as fast as I can in order to attend the funeral.

"It was a terrible blow to me, and I could hardly believe it at first. My father was certainly demented. He has not been in good health for some time."

Corbett arrived at 3 o'clock from the East and went to the Great Northern Hotel, where he was met by a few friends. He did not register, and left at 6:30 over the Northwestern. His condition caused some apprehension among his friends, who said his present trouble had completely broken him down and that all his training has availed nothing. He will have to begin all over again after his trip to the coast.

Wants to Match McCoy and Ryan.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18.—William Kennedy, superintendent of the Olympic club, has wired to Kid McCoy and Tommy Ryan, offering to match them before the Olympic club of this city at any time in September for the middleweight championship of the world. Kennedy also offers 60 per cent of the gross receipts.

BRILLIANT PLAY AT GOLF

ALEXANDER SMITH WINS THE PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Contest Between Him and Anderson Proves to Be One of the Closest and Best Seen in the Country—He Averages Forty for Four Rounds of the Exmoor Country Club Course—Chicago Golf Club Defeats Glen View in a Team Match at Wheaton.

First prize in the professional golf tournament held yesterday on the links of the Exmoor Country club was captured by Alexander Smith, the ruddy faced young man who does educational golf at the Washington Park club. His feat of averaging forty for four rounds of the course, in addition to earning him the sum of $50, stamps him as one of the most consistent money players in the country. He started by demolishing the record for the course, but the honor was short lived, as Anderson of the Onwentsia club went him one lower in the third round, and set the mark for the nine holes at thirty-eight. It was the play of these two men that formed the chief attraction of the tournament.

A strong northeasterly breeze was somewhat of a handicap, but otherwise the conditions were favorable for good golf. Had the weather been calm the record might be still lower, though the driving of both men was seldom at fault. If anything, their work on the strange greens added to their respective scores. The conditions of the match were thirty-six holes, medal play. Of the twelve entries two were products of Chicago links, Kelley coming from the Skokie club and Fagan having done his first study of the game on the Exmoor links. Kelley, who finished last in the Onwentsia tournament, was able to boast a higher position, and, in addition, effected a tie with one of the older professionals.

Both Men on Their Mettle.

From the display given by Smith and Anderson in the first quarter of the course it was evident both were on their mettle, and out for first prize. So even was their work that out of the nine holes six were halved, and in strokes there was a difference of only two points, these being in favor of the South Side player. The second round was even closer, and, while nothing phenomenal was done, the men made but few mistakes, and when in difficult places extricated themselves with a cleverness that caused the amateurs to wonder. Hole after hole was reached with the score veering first one way and then the other. At the "home" Anderson had reduced his opponent's lead to one, and the advent of the afternoon half was awaited with interest by a large crowd.

As the other players turned in their scores it was seen that James Foulis had twice circled the course in forty, and stood among the select. Herd, the open champion of America, had fared badly, and, with Turpie of the Glenview club, was ten strokes to the bad.

Walker and D. Foulis had fighting chances, but when play began in the afternoon Smith and Anderson soon demonstrated that they were in as good form as in the morning. Nearly a hundred spectators followed them as they started, and continued with them until the round was finished. After halving the first two Anderson gained a stroke at the "bramble bush." His work in going to the "sunset" was perfect, five strokes sufficing, while Smith needed two more. By the time the "midway" had been disposed of Smith had equalized. Going to the "log cabin" Smith hit a tree, and required six to hole, while Anderson did the trick in four. In the two succeeding holes Anderson gained two points, and started the last round with a lead of three. Smith, by grand play at the second hole, gained two points, and, having won one at the first, was again equal. It was the turning point of the game, as a streak of bad luck followed Anderson in the next four holes. He started by driving out of bounds at the third, topped his drive at the fourth, and had hard luck in putting at the fifth. In four holes he lost five points. Smith played steadily from this on, and was never in danger of losing.

Fortunes of Other Players.

Whatever chance J. Foulis had of winning was dispelled by his ill luck on the greens in the afternoon. Several times he rimmed the hole, and Herb suffered in a similar way.

The individual scores of the leaders were as follows:

Smith ......5 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 4—39
4 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—40
5 4 4 7 4 3 6 4 5—42
4 2 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—39
Total 160

Anderson ......5 3 5 6 5 4 4 5 4—41
4 3 4 6 5 5 6 4 4—39
5 4 3 5 5 5 3 4 4—38
5 4 6 6 5 6 5 4 4—45
Total 163

Foulis ......6 3 4 5 6 4 4 5 4—40
5 2 3 6 4 5 5 4 5—40
5 4 5 7 4 5 5 5 4—44
6 5 5 7 5 5 5 5 5—48
Total 172

The scores:

	Morning.		Afternoon.		Total.
A. Smith	39	40	42	39	160
J. Anderson	41	39	38	45	163
J. Foulis	40	40	44	48	172
P. Walker	43	45	43	43	174
D. Foulis	42	46	43	43	174
F. Herd	46	44	40	45	175
H. Turpie	48	42	42	43	175
R. Leslie	47	44	42	45	178
A. Christie	50	47	46	45	188
D. Mentiply	46	50	48	49	193
M. Kelley	44	44	51	55	193
E. Fagan	53	47	52	57	209

J. Foulis won first place in the driving contest, sending the ball 185½ yards. A. Anderson was second with 180 yards.

On Saturday morning six of the Wheaton caddies will play a return match with a similar number at Washington Park.

CHICAGO CLUB WINS A MATCH.

Tables Turned on the Golf Players from Glen View—Victorious by Thirty-six Holes.

The Chicago Golf club defeated the Glen View aggregation at Wheaton yesterday afternoon by the score of 36 holes. It was the second team match of the season between the two clubs, and the Wheaton golfers sought revenge for their defeat at Glen View three weeks ago. That the home team would win was apparent at the ninth hole, the Wheaton players being considerably in the lead at that point. They did not lose their advantage during the last half, as the final score was 36 up for the Chicago club.

Play started at 2:30 o'clock, and the visitors showed much driving ability at the first tee. The handicaps remained the same as in the first match, all but two of the Chicago club allowing their opponents a handicap. All but two also defeated their men, Captain E. I. Frost and W. Farquhar being unable to overcome the allowance. Frost was matched against P. B. Hoyt, and while Frost played in poor form, his opponent put up a winning game, driving well and putting accurately. Frost losing by five down. Harry Hamlin turned in the largest score, defeating C. P. Wheeler by nine up. F. B. Stephenson also turned in a good score card, defeating F. Arndt by eight up. H. H. Shearson made the lowest score of the day, taking forty-four strokes to each half, and doing the eighteen holes in eighty-eight.

The summaries:

Chicago Club.		Glen View.	
D. M. Cummings	0	W. Holabird	0
E. I. Frost	0	P. B. Hoyt	5 up
H. H. Shearson	4 up	S. Farwell	0
William Waller	2 up	F. C. Miller	0
J. B. Forgan	7 up	W. I. Osborn	0
F. R. Hamlin	3 up	F. D. Frazier	0
Jarvis Hunt	3 up	N. S. Munn	0
W. Farquhar	0	M. M. Gridley	3 up
E. R. Pike	4 up	D. A. Donaldson	0
J. G. Watson	5 up	J. C. Harding	0
F. B. Stephenson	8 up	Fred Arndt	0
H. Hamlin	9 up	C. P. Wheeler	0
Total	44	Total	8

Chicago club, 36 holes up.

Golf at Onwentsia Club.

The third women's handicap will be played over the Onwentsia links at 2 o'clock this afternoon, eighteen holes, medal play. A members' tennis handicap will be played at 4 o'clock.

WRENN IS BEATEN BY WHITMAN.

Surprise of the Day at the Newport Tennis Tourney—Paret Is Defeated by Budlong.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The surprise of the Newport tennis tournament occurred this morning when M. D. Whitman beat George L. Wrenn easily in three straight sets. Whitman played phenomenal tennis, outplaying Wrenn at every point. He drove surely and close to the net and side lines, striking the line itself a number of times.

Wrenn tried a net game and a back court game, but neither was of any avail. Whitman drove by him when he came up to the net, and outplayed him from the back of the court. The score, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1, shows how completely Whitman had Wrenn at his mercy. Leo Ware continued his good playing by defeating Millett, who is considered a good man, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1. Ware made few mistakes, and his driving from the back of the court was beautiful. He had no difficulty whatever in passing Millett whenever he came to the net. The New York man seemed helpless. Ware and Whitman are showing the best tennis thus far in the tournament. Stevens had a rather easy match, defeating Storer Ware, Leo Ware's younger brother, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

The most exciting match of the day was between Budlong and Paret. Budlong won the first set rather easily, and then lost the next two, but pulled out the fourth. In the fifth set both men were tired, but played with determination. Paret took the first three games and had the score 40-30 on the fourth, when Budlong made a most phenomenal return of a smash. This seemed to unnerve Paret a little and he lost the game. Later the score was 4-2 for Paret, but Budlong showed great pluck, and amid great applause pulled out the set, 6—4, and the match, 6—1, 8—6, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Dwight Davis beat Codman in a long back court match. Both men were steady, and if Davis plays as well tomorrow he should make a good showing against Stevens. Bond defeated Forbes with much more ease than was expected. Forbes was much off his game, playing wildly throughout the match.

Tomorrow there are four matches—Bond vs. Ward, Stevens vs. Davis, Ware vs. Lee, and Whitman vs. Budlong. Some people expect that R. D. Wrenn may appear to defend the championship, but it is hardly likely. He is thought to be at present with Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

The summaries:

Bond beat Forbes, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. Ward beat Hackett, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0. Stevens beat S. Ware, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. Davis beat Codman, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. E. Ware beat Millett, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1. Lee beat Ewer, 5—7, 7—9, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1. Whitman beat Wrenn, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1. Budlong beat Paret, 6—1, 3—6, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

The finals in the interscholastic tournament were played between Beals Wright, the Harvard interscholastic champion, and Plummer, the Columbia interscholastic champion. Wright won easily, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

MISS POUND WINS AT TENNIS.

Western Champion Has a Close Contest in Singles with Miss Elsie Neel.

Four matches were finished yesterday afternoon in the tennis tournament that is to decide the women's single champion of the Kenwood Country club. The courts were soft from the recent rains, and the high wind interfered with the progress of the event. The wind was all the more in evidence because the matches were played on the courts north of the clubhouse.

The most interesting match of the day was the one between Miss Louise Pound, the Western champion, and Miss Elsie Neel of the famous tennis family. Miss Pound won in straight sets, but only after hard work. Miss Neel took the net, and her cross count work and side line play were excellent. She uses more head and places better than the champion, but does not cover the court so well or hit so hard.

Miss Cloes won from Miss Gardiner in straight sets. Miss Gardiner showed lack of practice, and at no time during the match was the tennis particularly exciting. Miss Neely beat Miss Parker handily, and Miss Pound won her second match from Miss Hallie Champlin.

None of the matches in the round robin in doubles were finished. Miss Gardiner and Miss Neel started to play Miss Cloes and Mrs. Nichols, but the match was postponed until today with an advantage of two sets to one in favor of Miss Gardiner and Miss Neel. Summaries:

Women's singles, preliminary round—Miss Pound beat Miss Neel, 6—3, 8—6. First round—Miss Cloes beat Miss Gardiner, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Pound beat Miss Champlin, 6—0, 7—5; Miss Neely beat Miss Parker, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles—Miss Gardiner and Miss Neel vs. Miss Cloes and Mrs. Nichols, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, unfinished.

North Side Tennis Tournament.

Commencing Aug. 27 there will be a tennis tournament on the courts of the Aztec Tennis club, at the corner of North Park and Belden avenues, on the St. George cricket grounds. The tournament is open to all tennis players residing on the North Side and is to decide the championship of that side. There is a list of prizes. The entry fee is $1 for singles, or $1.50 for both singles and doubles. Some of those already entered are: Walter Burkert, champion of Lincoln Park; Percy Wilbrenner, winner of last year's Lake Geneva tournament; Sherman Gobel, winner of this year's Elgin tournament; Eli G. Sturm, William Gelderman, Ned Barnes, Irving Marshall, Louis Schmidt, Frank Wadley, Charley Falls, and Charles Blake.

Chicago Athletes to Go to Milwaukee.

The First Regiment Athletic association will send a relay team to the meet of the Sodality Athletic association of Milwaukee, which will be held next Thursday. The members of the team are Pedgrift, Uffendell, D. H. Jackson, Smith, and Byrnes.

LABOR TROUBLES AT CONKEY'S PLANT CAUSE ARRESTS.

Peter Dienhart and George Thompson Are Taken at Hammond, Charged with Conspiracy to Incite a Riot.

Peter Dienhart, President of the Chicago Printing Pressmen's union No. 3, and George Thompson, Organizer of Typographical union No. 16, are under arrest at Hammond on a charge of conspiring to incite a riot, the trouble growing out of the strike at W. B. Conkey's printing establishment.

Warrants are also out for a number of the strikers, who have not been apprehended.

Dienhart and Thompson were arrested last night and trouble is feared between the strikers and the Hammond officials as the result. John F. Friedrich is held in $800 bonds on a charge of assault with intent to kill. A warrant is also out for State Senator Gostler, who is charged with assaulting a striker.

An extra force of police has been sworn in. President Day of the Typographical union has made a statement regarding the difficulties at the Conkey plant, in which he says: "I want it distinctly understood at Hammond and elsewhere that we are not seeking to get Chicago men into that plant. All we want is that Mr. Conkey shall pay union wages."

VOLUNTEERS ALL WANT TO REMAIN IN THE SERVICE.

Officers and Men Alike Are Found to Be Averse to Being Mustered Out of the Army at the End of the War.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—The War department has been trying to ascertain the wishes of the troops as to being mustered out, it being the object to accommodate the troops as far as possible. Up to the present time it looks as if all the volunteers wanted to remain and that the mustering out will have to be an arbitrary order.

Information received at the department indicates that the desire to remain in the service is not confined to the officers, but that the rank and file wish to continue in the government service. The department will wait until all information possible is obtained, when if no troops desire to return to their homes selections in the best judgment of the officers will be made. The troops when mustered out will be transported to their homes.

FOUR KILLED BY ACCIDENT.

Collapse of a Cornice in Philadelphia Is Attended by Fatal Results.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—Four men were killed and five others badly injured this afternoon by the collapse of a cornice on the new building in the course of erection at 475 and 477 North Fifth street.

The dead:

EVANS, HARRY, bricklayer, aged 25 years, of Camden, N. J.
GREEN, ALBERT, bricklayer, aged 30 years, leaves widow and three children.
LYONS, THOMAS, bricklayer, aged 30.
SCHOELTER, CHRISTIAN, proprietor of cigar store near by, aged 59, leaves widow and two children.

The injured, all of whom will recover:

Gorman, Joseph.
Gorman, Walter B.
Murphy, William.
McAtee, Frank J.
Mundy, Thomas.

Green and Lyons were at work on a scaffold directly beneath the cornice and the others were on the sidewalk. The cornice weighed nearly ten tons, and in falling carried the scaffold and men to the street. Green and Lyons were instantly killed and some time passed before they and the others could be taken from under the débris. Schoelter and Evans died in the hospital.

BAR LIZZIE CAVALIER.

HAWTHORNE JUDGES REFUSE TO LET O'CONNELL'S MARE RUN.

Take the Action Because the Stable Is Looked After by a Trainer Who Is Under Suspension—Race Goes to Newsgatherer—Handicap Is Declared Off and Five Races Run on an Improving Track—George Keene's Stake.

There was improvement in the Hawthorne track yesterday, and a consequent improvement in the racing. The handicap, however, probably the most promising event in interest, had to be declared off on account of the number of scratches. This left five races, which were fairly interesting to the biggest crowd of the week.

While only one favorite won, the winners were all in the comparatively short division. The judges showed their authority in the second race, and deprived Owner W. A. McConnell of almost a sure purse by ordering that his filly, Lizzie Cavalier, be scratched. The officials have been informed Mr. McConnell's horses are being trained by C. A. Richcreek, a trainer who is now under indefinite suspension. This is a violation of rule 186 of American racing rules. Hence the judges' action. Lizzie Cavalier is in excellent condition right now, and probably would have won the race that eventually went to Newsgatherer.

In the opening race of the day six 2-year-olds were asked to go three-quarters of a mile, and N. S. Hall's filly, Canace, was made the favorite, with P. Dunne's Prince Harry second in demand, Stamina being the only other one that was played. Canace, getting away running, opened up a great gap, leading at one time by four lengths. Prince Harry was third on the turn, but passed Stamina, and started after Canace, who tired in the run home, and Prince Harry won by a good length, despite McNickle's apparent effort to prevent it by taking Canace wide, which he did when he saw the filly was beaten, thereby carrying Prince Harry with him. McNickle was called into the stand and reprimanded by the judges. L. Pilot Jr. won third money by several lengths from Stamina.

Good Friend Hunts a Gate.

Two cripples and two quitters started in the second race, at six furlongs. The crowd thought the track was getting hard enough to injure Redskin's and Governor Sheehan's legs, consequently made Good Friend favorite at 11 to 10, and Newsgatherer second choice at 11 to 5. This estimate was correct, except that Good Friend had enough before Newsgatherer did, and the latter won in a drive by two lengths. Good Friend looked like a winner at the sixteenth pole, but there swerved and tried to run in at the paddock gate. But for this she would probably have won. It was reported the filly was heavily played, not only in the local ring, but in out of town poolrooms. Redskin and Governor Sheehan had a close fight for third money, the latter winning.

The fourth race, at a mile, probably brought out the most interesting field of the day. The two-time winner Elidad was betting favorite, Thorpe having the mount, but the colt was asked to give away a lot of weight to Treachery and Collins, and many doubted if he could do it, especially as the track was not so soft as on the occasions of his victories. Treachery was well played at 11 to 5 and Collins at 3 to 1. The others were at long prices.

Elidad Fails This Time.

Thorpe took Elidad to the front and led along the backstretch by a narrow margin over Collins, who, however, was plainly in trouble this far away from home. In the meanwhile little Rieff was loafing along on Treachery in the rear division, but nearing the half mile pole the lad sent Galen Brown's mare along and picking up the leaders one by one she galloped home three lengths in front of her field. In the stretch Vice Regal, a 60 to 1 shot, came strongly and catching Elidad at every stride was beaten for second money only a nose. Collins finished fourth and pulled up lame.

The fifth race brought out a bad lot, J. Delong's Nivoce being much the best. With Thorpe up, he was backed from even money to 3 to 5, and won almost walking, Hosi beating King Dance for third money by six lengths.

An unusually well matched field of 2-year-olds ran in the closing race, a selling event at five furlongs. There were nine of them, and the betting men succeeded in picking the four best, inasmuch as the four shortest priced horses beat the other five, and the shortest of the long shots, Barabbas, finished fifth. The favorite, Gay Parisienne, could do no better than second, however, for the California colt, Ach, got away in front and staid there to the finish, winning by three parts of a length. Native Son, another Californian, beat Doremus for third money in a hard drive. Fatherland was practically left at the post in this race.

Hawthorne Summaries Aug. 18.

Weather clear. Track heavy and improving.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, purse $400:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
18-10 Pr'e Harry, 107 [W.M'tn]..3 [illegible] 1½
7- 5 Canace, 98 [McNickel]....1 [illegible] 2½
25- 1 L.Piliott Jr., 101 [H'den] .5 [illegible] 3
Time, 1:19. Stamina, Mizzoura, and White Pine finished as named. Winner, P. Dunne's br. c., by Harry O'Fallon—Nyleptha. Start good. Won in a hard drive.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
11- 5 N'gatherer, 114 [J.W'ds]..2 [illegible] 1
11-10 G'd Friend, 105 [H.M'tn]..1 [illegible] 2
12- 1 Gov. Sheehan, 117 [Ellis]..3 [illegible] 3
Time, 1:18¾. Redskin also ran. Winner, b. g., 4, by Enquirer—Bonnie Meade. Start good. Won hand ridden and all out. Good Friend, passing the paddock gate, swerved and tried to run in. Martin got her straightened away again quickly and punished her hard the last sixteenth. Redskin pulled up so lame he could hardly walk.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400, handicap—Declared off.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling, purse $400:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
11-5 Treachery, 104 [J. Reiff]..[illegible]
8-5 Elidad, 106 [Thorpe].......[illegible]
60-1 Vice Regal, 106 [McCann]..[illegible]
Time, 1:47. Collins, Mr. Easton, La Princessa, and Penso Roso finished as named. Winner, b. m., 5, by Hanover—Deceit. Start good. Won easily. Vice Regal would have got second place in another stride. Collins seemed to sulk when he had a winning chance. He also pulled up a trifle lame.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $400:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
15-20 Nivoce, 110 [Thorpe].......[illegible] 1
3- 1 Hosi, 110 [Ellis]...........[illegible] 2
25- 1 King Dance, 114 [L.Reiff]..8 [illegible] 3
Time, 1:19½. Revenge Dare, Astor, Golden Rod, Friskal, and Dixie Lee finished as named. Winner, J. Delong's ch. c., 3, by Dutch Organ—Josie. Start good. Won easily. Ellis' saddle slipped in the stretch. It made no difference, though, as the colt was beaten. King Dance, off in the rear division, made up a lot of ground. Revenge Dare showed a lot of speed.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling, purse $400:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
5-1 Ach, 103 [Ellis]............[illegible]
2-1 Gay P'isienne, 103 [N.T'er]..[illegible]
5-1 Native Son, 103 [Rutter]....[illegible]
Time, 1:05. Doremus, Barabbas, Major Eskridge, Sun God, Pay the Fiddler, and Fatherland finished as named. Winner, J. Carroll's b. c., by Emperor of Norfolk—Merrimac. Start fair. Won driving and staggering.

Today's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, maidens—La Champagne, 105 pounds; Charabelle, 105; Agnes C., 105; Long Suit, 105; Bethlehem Star, 107; Black Fonso, 107; Scornful, 107; Nobilis, 107; Hammon, 110; Fremont, 110; Troll, 110; Oelian, 110; Cutter, 110.

Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Cherry Rose, 100 pounds; Jay Bird, 100; Whirmantine, 100; Ironical, 100; Branch, 102; Star and Crescent, 102; Hosi, 102; Herman Kahn, 105; Queen Mab, 105; Pug, 105; Peg Parks, 105; Coronatus, 105; Astor, 107.

Third race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Nannie Davis, 100 pounds; Fair Deceiver, 102; Apple Jack, 105; Daily Racing Form, 105; Heigh Ho, 105; Julia Hazel, 104; George Lee, 105; Prince Blazes, 107; Sybaris, 107; Official, 107; Locust Blossom, 107; Coralis, 113.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Lucille Bramble, 103 pounds; Jinks, 103; Boney Boy, 103; Souchon, 103; Hardy Pardee, 106; Jolly Roger, 111; Espionage, 111; Formero, 111; Mazo, 114.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Amy Wade, 103 pounds; Trixie C., 105; Swordsman, 106; Prosecutor, 106; Tranby, 111; Braw Lad, 114; Con Reagan, 122; Can't Dance, 107.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Treeby, 103 pounds; Queen Safie, 103; Millie M., 105; Tonto, 105; Winslow, 107; Unity, 107; Pitfall, 107; King Dance, 107.

SARATOGA RACES PROVE DULL.

Small Fields at the Spa—George Keene's United States Hotel Stakes.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The only feature of the day was the United States Hotel Stake. It proved an easy victory for George Keene, who took the lead at the start and was never headed. The fields were small and the sport dull.

First race, 1 mile—Charentus, 98 pounds [Clawson], 6 to 5, won; Estaca, 112 [Krapo], 7 to 10, second; Uncle Louis, 88 [Makin], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Lady Lindsay, 108 pounds [Clawson], 3 to 1, won; Chappaqua, 111 [Doggett], 3 to 5, second; St. Lorenzo, 111 [A. Barrett], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:17½. Miss Mitchell also ran.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Orion, 118 pounds [Tarral], 5 to 1, won; Glenoine, 107 [T. Sloan], 11 to 5, second; Loiterer, 117 [A. Barrett], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. Arquebus, Centigrand, and Roundsman also ran.

Fourth race, United States Hotel Stake, 1¼ miles—George Keene, 108 pounds [T. Sloan], 6 to 5, won; Central Trust, 112 [Clawson], 13 to 5, second; Laverock, 112 [H Lewis], 3½ to 1, third. Time, 1:57. Nuto also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Margaret Jane, 96 pounds [T. Sloan], 4 to 5, won; Banquo II., 108 [Van Kuren], 30 to 1, second; Domitor, 108 [A. Barrett], 13 to 10, third. Time, 1:44¼. Filament and Ma Angeline also ran.

Saratoga entries:

First race, 6½ furlongs—Hurns, 109 pounds; Damocles, 106; Donation, 106; Ismir, 106; Banished, 104; Judge Wardell, 106; Trianon, 101.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, fillies—Anitra, 101 pounds; Effie Ainslie, 99; Leita Smith, 99; Abide, 93; La Flaneuse, 88; Miss Order, ch. f., by Order—Miss Saxon, 88.

Third race, 1 mile—The Winner, 111 pounds; Stray Step, 111; Protus, 108; L. B., 108; Dutch Comedian, 101; Oxnard, 101; Valid, 98.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Lost Time, 110 pounds; Garrabrant, 104; Rhodymenia, 104; Beckon, 100; Holdup, 97; Flying Scotchman, ch. c., by Macduff—Lizzie C., 97; Menu, 97; Five O'Clock, 97; Two Forks, 97.

Fifth race, short course, handicap, Steeplechase—Royal Scarlet, 155 pounds; Trillion, 151; Equerry, 146; Hurry Up, 147.

Results at Aqueduct.

New York, Aug. 18.—It was fairly cool at the Aqueduct racetrack today, and so evenly were the horses matched in most of the events that some stirring sport was witnessed by a good-sized crowd. The first race furnished a big surprise, for Domineer, at 25 to 1, won handily from Somers, the hot favorite.

First race, 5½ furlongs—Domineer, 110 pounds [Moody], 25 to 1, won; Somers, 110 [Sims], 7 to 5, second; Improvident, 110 [O'Leary], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Crown, Ben Blue, High Walter, Lowna, Seraphic, Eighteen Carat, Dr. Fitzsimmons, and Yule Tide also ran.

Second race, 1 mile and 40 yards, selling—Lennep, 103 pounds [Maher], 2 to 5, won; Lansdale, 107 [Spencer], 6 to 1, second; Campania, 108 [Moody], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Frohman also ran.

Third race, about seven furlongs, selling—Swamp Angel, 106 pounds [Maher], 7 to 10, won; Debride, 108 [Spencer], 10 to 1, second; Van Nessa, 99 [Moody], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:25 2-5. Tanis, Headlight II., Vigenta, and Stachelberg also ran.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—St. Clair, 119 pounds [Cunningham], 5 to 2, won; Prince of Wales, 114 [Maher], 2 to 1, second; Ben Viking, 116 [Sims], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:02 3-5. Passaic, Mal. Bag, Sister Fox, and Little Reggie also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Maximo Gomez, 99 pounds [Maher], 2 to 5, won; Rossifer, 109 [Spencer], 5 to 1, second; Squan, 105 [Moody], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:43 1-5. Charagrace, Sculptor, and King T. also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Harry Crawford, 112 pounds [Hamilton], 10 to 1, won; Hardy C., 109 [Garrigan], 15 to 1, second; Fennetta, 107 [Sims], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:46 1-5. La Russe, Dr. Withrow, Duchess Annette, Brass, Slasher, Wanwego, Spero, Dr. Kaltenbach, and Torreon also ran.

Entries for Aqueduct tomorrow:

First race, ⅝ mile—Tanis, 112 pounds; Taranto, 111; Ansonel, 108; Van Nessa, 106; Tinge, Squan, 105; High Priest, 104; Game Boy, 102; Blissful, 101; Octave, 97.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Leando, 112 pounds; Tut Tut, 100; Tophet, 100; Kirkwood, 97; Ninety Cents, 96.

Third race, 1 mile—Longacre, 111 pounds; Ping Chambray, 107; Vigenta, 100; Ruby Lips, Hermann the Great, 97; Frohman, 92.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 4 yards—Brighton, 116 pounds; Ben Ronald, 100; Doggett, 104; Taranto, Etn, 102; Lansdale, Longacre, 101.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Belle of Oakwood, 107 pounds; George Simons, 106; George Koetelletzkri, 105; Effort, 104; Lioness, Tophet, Heroics, 103; Stain, Loch Fyne, Lady Bratton, Connover, 101; Sensina, 96.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Prime Minister, Fred K., 102 pounds; Governor Budd, 101; Napoleon Bonaparte, 100; Leo Lake, Charagrace, Swamp Angel, 99; Commercial Traveler, Charley Rose, 96; Red Spider, 94; Merlin, 92; Field Lark, 91.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—Four favorites won at the fair grounds today. Libbie took the opening race after making a phenomenal run through the stretch. Weather threatening. Track heavy. Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Libbie, 90 pounds [Harshberger], 8 to 5, won; Garnet Ripple, 12 to 1, second; Johnny Bohan third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Linda, 99 pounds [McDonald], 1 to 3, won; Gomez, 40 to 1, second; Judge Steadman third. Time, 1:48½.

Third race, selling, 1¼ miles—Pinochle, 91 pounds [Lines], 9 to 10, won; Sunburst, 8 to 5, second; Otto H. third. Time, 2:14.

Fourth race, heats, 5½ furlongs—First heat—Cotton Plant, 92 pounds, 16 to 5, won; Helen H. Gardner second; Loving Cup third. Time, 1:10. Second heat—Loving Cup, 7 to 2, won; Helen H. Gardner second; Cotton Plant third. Time, 1:10¾. Run off—Loving Cup, 1 to 8, won; Cotton Plant, 3 to 1, second. Time, 1:14.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Sidonian, 110 pounds [T. Burns], 4 to 1, won; Randazzo, 6 to 1, second; Be True third. Time, 1:17½.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Mamie G., 101 pounds [J. McDonald], 3 to 1, won; Bequeath, 8 to 1, second; Wilson third. Time, 1:44.

Anaconda Race Results.

Anaconda, Mont., Aug. 18—Results:

First race, 3 furlongs—Pat Tucker won, Lou Watkins second, Dutch third. Time, :36.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—The Light won, El Midi second, Ocorona third. Time, 1:10¼.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Lady Ashley won, Amasa second, Negligence third. Time, 1:04.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Lucky Star won, Master Mariner second, Barrac third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Oak Leaf won, Chapple second, William O'B. third. Time, 1:25.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Grady won, Masoero second, Kruna third. Time, 1:47.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18.—Two favorites won at Windsor today. It rained hard all the afternoon and the track was heavy.

First race, 6 furlongs—Purse Proud won, Midlo second, Faus Tonic third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Royal Salute won, Ivy Cotta second, Charlie O. third. Time, 1:05½.

Third race, 1 mile—Simon D. won, Miss Gussie second, Henry Launt third. Time, 1:44¼.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Wreith won, Crinkle second, Ergo third. Time, 1:05.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles—Tusculum won, Lady of the West second, Beau Ideal third. Time, 1:58¾.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Glen Albyn won, Miss Al Farrow second, Intriguer third. Time, 1:18¾.

DIRECTUM KELLY'S FINE RACE.

Decisively Defeats Mattie Patterson at the Grand Circuit Races at Fort Erie.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—One of the most knotty problems of the grand circuit was settled on the Canadian side of the line at the Fort Erie track today. Ever since the crack harness races started at Detroit last month Directum Kelly and Mattie Patterson had been landing their respective engagements without one reverse for either. Their first encounter, in the Queen City Stake this afternoon, has caused more argument than all the rest of the prospective contests of the week. In the one heat trotted yesterday the mare had a clear road in moderate time and the hero of the M. and M. at Detroit seemed completely anchored in the heavy, cuppy footing.

This afternoon, though the track was still far from at its best, the wonderful youngster from the metropolis appeared with a new set of wings that enabled him to spurn the earth and furnish one of the most sensational contests of the year. When the second heat was called it was 5 to 3 in the auctions that Mattie Patterson would win the race. She started off in good shape, with Kelly close after from the first furlong. The two left the slower field far behind as they fought it out from the quarter.

Up to that point the clip was a 2:12 one, but the next quarter was in :31 and the third one in the same notch. Even at this killing pace the mare struggled bravely and was still a trifle ahead when she reached the homestretch. It was here that the magnificent form of Directum Kelly showed itself, for he trotted the pride of South Dakota to a standstill and more, pulled up, in 2:08¼.

C. J. Hamlin, who thought he had the fastest trotter of the season in The Abbot, saw the latter's best heat equaled, with a full second to spare, and he admitted that the superb son of Direct could have gone close to 2:07. After this great feat came another sensational one in the third heat, where Kelly made two breaks that lost him at least a dozen lengths, and in spite of this he stood another murderous drive from the half, and coming from there to the wire in 1:03¼ did the favorite up cleanly as before.

The fourth heat had another sensation, as Mattie Patterson stopped short below the distance, so that Big Timber scrambled home second to Directum Kelly. There had been a raft of money in on the stallion at 2 to 1 for the place, and as he only got it by the indulgence of Mattie's teamster the bookies raised a howl and got all bets declared off on the heat to save their coin.

James Butler, the New York breeder, who owns Directum Kelly, backed his colt heavily and landed more dollars in the pools than his share of the stake. Though Lady of the Manor had lost the first heat of the 2:12 pace yesterday, she was unbeatable this afternoon and ended matters offhand.

It was $100 to $22 on The Abbot for the 2:12 trot, and not one of his five opponents had any business with the Buffalo flyer. There is a strong card for tomorrow, including the 2:04 pace and the 2:30 trot for the Electric City Stake of $5,000. Summaries:

2:12 class, pacing, purse $1,500:
Lady of the Manor, ch. f., by Mambrino King—Princess Chimes, by Chimes [Geers] 3 1 1 1
Indiana, b. g., by King of Belair [McCarthy] 1 2 2 3
Democracy, g. g. [Cahill] 2 3 3 2
Time—2:09¼; 2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.
Heirloom, Evangeline, and Crackaman also ran.

2:16 class, trotting, Queen City Stake, $5,000:
Directum Kelly, b. c., by Direct—Rosa Ludwig, by Antess [Kelly] 5 1 1 1
Mattie Patterson, b. m., by Vilander [Saunders] .....1 2 3 [illegible]
Big Timber, b. s. [Earring] 4 3 2 2
Time—2:14; 2:08¼; 2:10¼; 2:10¼.
Hattie R., Surpal, Castleton, Improvidence, Quarterstaff, and True Chimes also ran.

2:12 class, trotting, purse $1,500:
The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes—Nettie King, by Mambrino King [Geers] 1 1 1
Pat Watson, b. s. [Wilson] 2 4 4
Alrich, bl. g. [Saunders] 3 5 2
Time—2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:13.
Cresceus, Ruby, and Hans McGregor also ran.

Coney Island Stake Declarations.

New York, Aug. 18.—The secretary of the Coney Island Jockey club announces that the following declarations have been received:

Out of the Twin City Handicap—Hamburg, Ogden, and Sir Walter.
Out of the Autumn Cup—Hamburg and Scotch Plaid.
Out of the Flight Stakes—Harvey.
Out of the Flatbush Stakes—Careful.
Out of the Autumn Stakes—Toddy Ladie.

Peace Jubilee and Harvest Home.

The Chicago Society of Highlanders will participate in the peace jubilee and harvest home festival to be held at Laurelwood Park on Aug. 27 under the auspices of the British-American club of Chicago. Athletic games, Highland dancing, Caledonian sports, and a cake walk will be features, and addresses will be made by the Mayors of Elgin, Aurora, and Batavia and the Rev. P. S. Henson.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

BEATS 2:00 IN ILLINOIS.

STAR POINTER PACES IN 1:59¼ ON THE JOLIET TRACK.

Great Horse Far Excels Any Previous Harness Performance in This State, Although He Encounters a Strong Wind on the Backstretch—Trial Is Witnessed by a Large Crowd—Owner Murphy Considers It the Best Mile Ever Made in Sulky.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Star Pointer paced the greatest mile on record at Ingalls Park track today. Although he did not break or even equal his world's record of 1:59¼ he came within a quarter of a second of it under conditions which made the time so much the more remarkable. The track was lightning fast, but a stiff breeze from the north blew up the backstretch and the game horse had to breast it for half the course.

Five thousand people stood up to watch the "speed trial," as it was called. A running horse had been secured to set the pace, and after McClary had given the great pacer a warming up, sending him a quarter in fifteen seconds, they were ready to get away.

All the horsemen of central Illinois, it seemed, were present, and all had their stop watches with them, and as, with a tremendous burst of speed, Murphy's world beater came down the stretch and was given the word the click was audible. Fifteen seconds were caught for the first eighth. Steady as a clock the fleet pacer reeled off the quarter in :30¼, the runner keeping pace with the sidewheeler, the pair going like a team. On to the half they sped, the watches showing 1:00¼, and another record was expected to go by the board, but the wind was too much. The tremendous burst of speed which had brought the crowd to its feet never faltered as the horse veered around the turn, and at the three-quarters the watches recorded 1:29¾. With a rush he came the last quarter and finished the mile in 1:59½, one-quarter of a second under his record, made under the most favorable conditions, while today the wind would have stopped a less game performer.

The performance excels the old Illinois record of 2:02, made by Star Pointer at Washington Park in a race by three seconds.

Mr. Murphy, Star Pointer's owner, declared the track to be one of the fastest in the country and well fitted for his horse, but the wind, he said, was stronger than either.

The other three races were exciting enough to keep 4,000 people in their seats to hear the decision from the starter's stand in the last race, at 6 o'clock. The unfinished 2:16 pace, postponed from yesterday, was won by Kittie R. Ainsworth came in second and McHilton third. The three regular races of the day were won by favorites in three heats each.

Summaries:

2:40 pace, purse $1,000:
Le Roy, s. g., by Fergus McGregor [Donahoe] 1 1 1
Carmencita, b. m., by Madrid [Mitchell] 3 2 3
The Maid, b. m., by Hal Index [Curtis] 7 6 2
Will Davis, Baker H., Tom Sherlock, Joe Nottingham, Joe Arden, and George Castle also started. Time—2:13¼; 2:15¾; 2:18.

2:24 trot, purse $1,000:
J. B. D., blk. g., by Agermerron [Allen] 1 1 1
Hillwood, ch. h., by Nutwood Wilkes [Hill] 2 2 2
Fred Lader, b. g., by West Egbert [Solan] 3 3 3
Ralph Williams, Silver Wilkes, and San Sebastian also started. Time—2:13¼; 2:17¼; 2:16½.

2:11 pace, purse $1,000:
Annie Lee, br. m., by Alfred G. [Hudson] 1 1 1
Neeta W., b. m., by Phil Sheridan [Ervin] 2 9 2
Nettie Jefferson, ch. m., by Tom Jefferson [McDowell] 3 2 10
Harry C., Rinaldo, Hartford Jr., Ding, Jessie C., Strathmeath, and Pentland also started. Time—2:09¼; 2:10½; 2:10¾.

Star Pointer will go from here to Decatur next week, and from there will go East.

Long Races at Old Orchard.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 18.—The entire afternoon was consumed in clearing from the card the two races which were brought over from yesterday. The 2:12 trot was strung out to six heats and the 2:10 pace to eight heats. Stamboulette, a California horse, won the trot and Jimmie B., a New-Yorker, the pace. The track was slow, not having fully recovered from yesterday's soaking.

C. A. A. Football Dates.

The Chicago Athletic association football eleven will play a game with the Omaha Athletic association. Chairman Thompson of the Athletic committee yesterday received an offer from Omaha for a game, which he will probably accept. The date will be the second Saturday in October. Mr. Thompson left last night for Omaha, where he will make arrangements for the contest. He received a letter from Phil Draper yesterday. The cherry circle Captain has malarial fever at Fernandina, Fla., but hopes to be in shape soon. The game with the all star eleven for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital will be played Nov. 12, and Heffelfinger will captain the all stars. Arrangements have been made for a game with Dartmouth College in Chicago Thanksgiving day.

Referee John Duffy Dead.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 18.—John H. Duffy, one of the best known prize ring referees in the country and who has figured in many championship contests, died this afternoon.

General Sporting Notes.

El Paso, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Lexington won the ball game here today by a score of 4 to 2.

Nantasket Beach, Mass., Aug. 18.—James Ten Eyck easily defeated Ed Hosmer in a three-mile single scull race for a purse of $300 here today.

Morris, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The Nebraska Indians were victorious over the Morris Reds at baseball here today. Score, 19 to 2. Attendance, 700.

Among the players of the Rockford team, which will oppose the Chicago Unions on Sunday afternoon, are Hines, the old Detroit player; Flaherty of Louisville, Varney Anderson of Washington, and Joe Snyder of the Eastern league.

The Nebraska Indian team will play baseball with the Auburn Parks on Sunday at Seventy-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock. This will be the only appearance in Chicago of the Reds this season.

Most of the members of the West Side Driving association will go to Joliet on Saturday to attend the harness races at Ingall's Park, and consequently no matinee will be held that day at Garfield Park. Directors of the organization met yesterday, and reached this decision.

On Saturday, September 7, leaving at 9:45 o'clock, the whaleback will take to Milwaukee the Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago. Thirty-two have decided to join the excursion. It is announced that among the attractions will be a cakewalk, pie-eating contest, tug-of-war, and a "wedding at high noon."

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PETTIT MAY BE LOCATED.

Stranger Declares the Missing Man Is Living Somewhere Near Chicago.

PHILIP BOOM UNDER WAY

Former Captain of the Texas Is Mentioned for Governor of New York.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 18.

Says Pettit Is Near Chicago.

John Pettit, the wealthy real estate operator, who has been missing since early in June, has been found, according to information given today to George Robinson, a lawyer in the Bennett Building. He is told that Pettit is living in a small town about forty miles from Chicago, where he is ill.

Like the strangeness of the man's disappearance, much mystery is connected with the alleged finding of him. When Mr. Robinson, counsel for William Colborn, who was conected with the John Pettit Realty company, and has brought an action in court to regain the deeds to certain properties of the company, was in his office this afternoon an aged man called on him and asked for an interview.

The stranger lost no time in telling Robinson that he knew Mr. Pettit's whereabouts. He refused to give his name but declared that he knew the man well, having traveled with him in Europe. According to this aged man, Pettit is in a town near Chicago, and has been in constant communication with Dr. Waite and Alexander C. Quarrier, who are in his confidence.

Mr. Pettit is in wretched health, the man declared, and went to the place where he is hiding to escape from business troubles. His reason in disclosing the missing man's whereabouts, the man told Mr. Robinson, was to get the reward of $1,000 offered by Mr. Calhoun.

Though he refused to tell anything more than this, the stranger agreed to send some one representing himself with a representative of Mr. Calhoun, at his expense, to the place where he says Pettit now is, with the understanding that the reward would be handed to him when Pettit is found.

Mr. Robinson was much impressed with the old man's story, and says he will personally start on the search for Pettit tomorrow.

Commodore Philip for Governor.

General Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, and Commodore John W. Philip, U. S. N., were under consideration by Senator Platt and his confidants as possible Gubernatorial candidates today. Commodore Philip is a native of Catskill, N. Y., and has been a Republican from the day he wore knickerbockers.

Commodore Philip is probably unaware he is being talked of for Governor. After the naval parade he is expected to bid farewell to his comrades aboard the Texas and take charge of the Mare Island navy yard. His political boom is being worked in his native county of Greene by General W. S. C. Wiley and other admirers. He has been promised the delegation from that county if he will allow his name to be presented.

Judge William Travers Jerome and his little party of friends who visited Colonel Roosevelt at Camp Wikoff on Wednesday to try to induce him to announce himself as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination returned today disappointed. All the had been able to get from the Colonel was that he must refrain from talking about the Governorship or any other political subject until he is mustered out of Uncle Sam's service.

Murdered Girl Is Buried.

Dollie Reynolds, the victim of the Grand Hotel murder mystery, it may still be called, despite the chain of circumstantial evidence which binds Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, was buried today. Her parents, her brother, Corporal George Reynolds of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, her sisters Lillie and Minnie, and her two small brothers were the only ones present at the funeral. The body of the murdered girl was taken to a grave hastily secured in Evergreen Cemetery.

Only a few new facts have been secured in the case. The straw hat which was needed to connect Kennedy with the crime has not been found, but a clerk in a store opposite the Grand Hotel says he is certain he sold one to Kennedy or his double the day before the murder. It has been said that Kennedy was in financial straits, but this is stoutly denied by his father.

The police until today had been unable to find any evidence of Kennedy having played the races, for which purpose it was said by Miss Reynolds' mother he wanted her daughter's $500. Today, however, it was found that Kennedy patronized a poolroom under the initials "C. J. K."

It has been shown, too, that Miss Reynolds possessed the accumulative faculty. She wanted to be rich. She was almost penurious in her habits. Assistant District Attorney Daniel Reilly has discovered that she had seven bank accounts. The amounts she had on deposit are not yet known.

Tomorrow morning Dr. Kennedy will be brought up in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court for examination. The District Attorney's office will try to make out a prima facie case against him. There is a possibility that Magistrate Simms will discharge him. However, he will not go free, for Coroner Bausch has sworn out a warrant upon which he can be held.

Veterans Resolve to Oppose Reed.

Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has drawn down upon himself the wrath of a large number of veterans of the civil war by his opposition to a bill favoring old soldiers presented at the last session of Congress. Determined effort will be made by working in his district to defeat his reëjection to Congress. In a heated meeting of the Brooklyn and New York War Veterans' and Sons' association held last evening the movement was started.

The bill which Speaker Reed opposed provided for extension of the civil service laws in such manner that war veterans should have the preference in federal appointments all over the country. Joseph W. Kay, at the head of the Executive committee of the association, went to Maine recently and laid before the Speaker their strong protest against his opposition to the bill.

Mr. Kay's report stirred the meeting last night to indignation. Speaker Reed was denounced bitterly as a "traitor to the veteran," and it was resolved that the association would use every effort to defeat Mr. Reed this fall.

John Jacob Astor as a Philanthropist.

Colonel John Jacob Astor has again set an example for millionaires, and incidentally for those who are wealthy but do not quite reach this fortunate class. He startled society when he stepped out of the lap of luxury, left all the comforts and enjoyments which his many millions could give, and went to Santiago to battle for Old Glory. Now, if all the reports are true, Colonel Astor's next move will be almost in the nature of social revolution.

Colonel Astor will request the city government to increase his taxes on personal and real property.

When Colonel Astor returned from Cuba he requested his managers to furnish him a detailed statement of all his personal and real property. It was thought then a division of the estate, so often reported, was about to be had, but it seems Mr. Astor's purpose was different.

Colonel Astor has given an explanation of his unusual course in regard to his properties to a few of his intimate friends. He received a practical illustration while in Cuba of the great expense the government is under and was more than ever impressed with the belief that it was the duty of every man to bear all the burdens falling upon him in civil life to the fullest degree.

Colonel Astor's personal property is assessed at $250,000 and he paid last year about $300,000 taxes on real estate. This tax represents holding of real estate valued at $25,000,000 and the assessment is made upon a basis of 60 per cent of the actual value. How much increase will be asked for is a matter for conjecture, but if the friends who have talked with him on the subject have formed a correct idea he will go above the 60 per cent valuation fixed by common consent and custom to grade the Assessors.

Perhaps the greatest of his projects is an educational one. Now Colonel Astor has in view the building and endowment of a college or university which will rival Yale and Harvard. It is Colonel Astor's idea to have an institution of this kind so arranged that the students will be able to take care of themselves while attending the college, and when this cannot be done the income of an endowment fund will be lent to the students, with the understanding that it can be repaid at such time afterward as the graduate can afford to part with the money.

The site for this college is to be a beautiful spot in the vast estate owned by Colonel Astor in Westchester County. When the project is completed in all its details Colonel Astor will lay out, it is said, $5,000,000 for buildings and will furnish as much more as will be necessary to do the work of the college thoroughly. The details of Colonel Astor's plans are known only to himself.

Another charitable plan which Colonel Astor has under consideration is the establishment of cheap restaurants in this city similar to those started in London by the Princess of Wales, and for which Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's cup, gave $500,000. Colonel Astor is studying this subject carefully, and the idea in view is to furnish food to the poor at its exact cost. Luxuries which the poor cannot afford will thus be brought within their reach.

Among the other projects which Colonel Astor has in view is the erection of a hospital in Westchester County for the treatment of diseases of women and children. Everything is to be furnished free, and the best medical and surgical talent in the world will be employed.

These are a few of the ways in which Colonel Astor intends to spend his millions while he lives.

Gould Millions Soon to Be Divided.

George J. Gould, head of the family of the late Jay Gould, and guardian of the millions left by the financier, will arrive in New York from Switzerland on Sept. 4. Within a few days of that date Frank Jay Gould, the youngest of the children, will come of age, and then, according to the will of Jay Gould, the great fortune must be divided. That will mark the end of the estate left by the "Wizard of Wall Street." The securities will be sold, and each heir will get his share.

It will be the signal for great events in the financial world. By the middle of September deals will have been consummated which will be of startling importance, the chief one being the consolidation of the Manhattan Elevated with the Metropolitan Traction company. The matter of consolidation of Manhattan with the Metropolitan Traction was brought to Mr. Sage's consideration this afternoon. He sent this word by his secretary: "I cannot say anything about that deal at all. I refuse to deny or affirm that the 'L' is about to pass into the hands of the Metropolitan."

Frank Gould will be controlled in this transaction by his sister Helen, and she listens closely to, and generally acts on, the counsel of Russell Sage. Edwin Gould and the Countess Castellane are prone to follow the sound judgment of Helen in matters financial, and Howard always sides with his sister to avoid argument. George J. Gould may not agree with the verdict of the family, but he will have to act on the judgment of the majority. Should he fail to do so by any possibility, it is quite likely that the goods can be delivered into the hands of the traction people without his consent or approval.

Another interesting outcome of Frank Gould's coming of age will be the effect it will have on the prospects of his sister Anna, the Countess Castellane. She and Count Boni Castellane were married in 1895 and went to Paris to startle the French capital by the lavish use of the Gould millions.

Tinware Trust Makes an Assignment.

The tinware trust has failed. Under its business name of the Central Stamping company, 25 Cliff street, it assigned today to Alfred R. Turner of Paterson, N. J. Its liabilities are in the neighborhood of $300,000, and its assets are valued at about $500,000.

The company was organized in 1884. The factories of the various firms were leased to the company for ten years at a rental of $1,500,000. For ten years the company did profitable business. Then a series of business troubles overtook it. La Lance and Grosjean severed connection with it and shortly afterward Frederick Herberman & Co. forsook the combination. The stock of the retiring firms was bought by the other stockholders, and before long the tin trust was involved in litigation, its charter being attacked by dissatisfied stockholders.

In consequence of this the company was organized and reincorporated in 1896 with a capital stock of $400,000. With the withdrawal of the concerns the company lost its monopoly, had to face the strongest kind of competition, and became unable to dictate terms to the buyer.

The company was supposed a week ago to be in a strong financial position, and but for the intervention of creditors whose good nature it had relied upon there would have been no assignment.

And These Are France's Heroes!

The action of the French government in awarding decorations of honor to survivors of the crew of the French line steamship La Bourgogne fills with indignation and disgust the relatives and friends of the passengers who lost their lives in the sinking of that steamship. Judge John F. Dillon of this city, whose wife and daughter were among the lost, and Judge W. C. Perry of Kansas, whose brother, John Perry, lost his entire family, regard the decorations as an insult to those who were bereaved by the disaster.

READY FOR THE WELCOME.

New York Prepares to Devote a Day to Viewing Sampson's Warships.

SEVEN VESSELS IN LINE.

Order in Which the Engines of Destruction Will Pass in Review.

CABINET MEMBERS THERE.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Saturday will be the greatest day that New York has known since the close of the civil war. The 4,000,000 of people living in and around the metropolis will have the opportunity to see the cruisers and battleships that in the recent campaign off Santiago made the American flag honored and respected.

The action of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and of Mayor Van Wyck has been in the highest degree patriotic. The Mayor's proclamation, issued today, requests all employers of labor to make Saturday a holiday, and the request will be generally respected.

It is probable that the ships will arrive tomorrow, and be at anchor off Staten Island on Saturday morning.

According to orders from the Navy department, the fleet will raise anchor at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed northward up the bay to the mouth of the Hudson, thence to Clermont, and return slowly to their anchorage at Tompkinsville. Following the flagships New York and Brooklyn, the vessels will be assigned positions in the parade according to the seniority of their commanding officers.

This will place the ships in the following order:

New York, armored cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson, commanding North Atlantic Squadron, Captain F. E. Chadwick.

Brooklyn, armored cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Schley, Captain F. A. Cook.

Massachusetts, battleship, Captain F. J. Higginson.

Oregon, battleship, Captain A. S. Barker.

Iowa, battleship, Captain Robley D. Evans.

Indiana, battleship, Captain H. C. Taylor.

Texas, battleship, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the Maine when it was blown up in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898.

At the tomb of General Grant a national saluto will be fired. President McKinley will be represented by several members of his Cabinet, public business rendering it impossible for the nation's Executive to come to New York.

The harbor will be filled with steamers. Applications have been made to one company for fifty steamboats. Excursion steamers will be there from all the adjacent cities along the Hudson and the sound.

Orders from the Secretary of War concerning the firing of salutes were received today by Brigadier General Gillespie, Commander of the Department of the East. He was instructed to direct that salutes for Admiral Sampson and the fleet be fired from Forts Hancock, Wadsworth, and Hamilton, and from the saluting station at Governor's Island. It rests with the committee appointed by Mayor Van Wyck to say whether the salutes shall be fired when the ships arrive or at the start of the parade. In all probability the salutes will be deferred until the parade starts.

President McKinley has requested Postmaster General Smith, Attorney General Griggs, and Secretary of the Interior Bliss to represent him at the review. These Cabinet officers will leave Washington tomorrow night for this city. Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen, who hoped to be present, was forced to decide late yesterday afternoon that he could not leave his office.

The three Cabinet officers will view the parade from the flagship New York, as guests of Admiral Sampson.

Yachts of all kinds will be in evidence with steam launches of every description. It is believed that there will be not less than 150,000, possibly 200,000, persons afloat to see the parade.

The vessels loading and unloading at the wharves will be in a blaze of bunting. Salutes will be given by the steam whistles of every ship.

MEET TO DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY AT SARATOGA TODAY.

Henry Wade Rogers and Judge Grosscup of Chicago Among the Speakers at the National Conference This Afternoon and Evening

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—At midnight Chairman Henry Wade Rogers and Secretary Easley formulated the following program for Friday for the national conference on foreign policy of the United States:

The morning session will be devoted to the Nicaragua Canal matter. Speakers will be Henry Wade Rogers of Chicago, President of the Northwestern University; Warner Miller of New York, Joseph Nimmo Jr. of Washington, and R. T. Ely of Madison, Wis.

Territorial expansion will be taken up at the afternoon session and continued in the evening. The speakers are expected to be Carl Schurz of New York, Judge Grosscup of Chicago, William Wirt Howe of New Orleans, H. A. Garfield of Cleveland, Albert J. Beveridge of Indianapolis, and F. B. Thurber of New York. Saturday's program has not yet been arranged.

WANT THE TROOPS HERE.

ADVANTAGES OF FORT SHERIDAN AS A CAMP STILL URGED.

Friends of the Soldiers Endeavor to Present the Facts to the War Department—Supplies for Men in Porto Rico Are Shipped to New York—Sick Volunteers Pass Through Chicago on Their Way to Their Homes in Iowa.

The Union League club and others interested are actively carrying on the work of securing an encampment of troops at Fort Sheridan. An effort is being made to present the facts to the War department as they appear to the people in Chicago; that here is a large tract of government land, well drained and equipped with every convenience for a camp.

Secretary W. H. Clark of the Union League club said yesterday that if the authorities thought it would be detrimental to discipline to bring the Chicago regiments so near home, that would not prevent other Western troops from being sent here. The people of Chicago had paid $200,000 for the land and donated it to the government, and he thought the government should not be leasing other land while this was lying idle.

Nothing definite has yet been learned concerning the destination of the First Regiment, nor its time of sailing. The league is awaiting instructions as to where to send supplies. There are pajamas for three companies on hand, besides sheets, pillows, etc. These will be sent as soon as word is received. Mrs. Turner intends to join the regiment as soon as she receives word from her husband, and Dr. Wines may also go. Every possible preparation is being made to receive the regiment properly. The time of the departure of the committee to welcome the First Regiment to Montauk Point has not yet been fixed.

The Army and Navy league has shipped the supplies contributed by the State for hospital use in Porto Rico by fast freight to New York in order to catch the hospital ship Relief, which is expected to arrive there today. If the supplies do not arrive in time to be put aboard the Relief they will be sent by some of the government transports under the direction of the Surgeon General.

Dr. Wines, secretary of the league, is in receipt of a letter from Mackinaw, Mich., stating that the proceeds from a lecture in that city by the Rev. Dr. Barrows will be donated to the league. The sum realized was in the neighborhood of $100. He has also received $34 from the citizens of Sheridan, Ill., of which $15 is contributed by the Woman's Relief Corps.

The list of contributions to the local Army and Navy league fund yesterday follows:

American Oak Leather company	$ 50	George W. Mathews	10
S. E. Gross	50	Mrs. H. B. Butler	5
Gutta Percha Mfg. company	25	C. A. Musselman	2
C. Munson Belting company	25	L. Foertsch	1
Mechanical Rubber company	25	A. Bonister	1
C. A. Scherens company	25	William Schleffler	1
Chicago Belting company	25	C. Stoffregan	5
Goodyear Rubber company	25	Charles Noe	1
		William Schaeffer	1
		M. Engquist	1
		A. H. Birgenon	1
		Wilson, Moore, and McIlvaine	100
		Total	384

Fifty-two sick soldiers of the Fifty-second Iowa Volunteers passed through Chicago last night on their way home from Camp Thomas, having furloughs of one month. George Boyle of Whittimore, Ia.; Professor B. Anderson of Bancroft, and Dr. Van Buren Knott, regimental surgeon, were in charge of the detachment. Some of the men had been sick for ten weeks, and one man had lain in the hospital without medicine from Monday morning until Wednesday night, when they started for home.

Upwards of 100 families are now being furnished with material relief at regular intervals by the Auxiliary Association of the Seventh Regiment and the number of applications is steadily increasing. The funds of the association being now practically exhausted, the officers are obliged to appeal to the generous and patriotic citizens of Chicago for the means necessary to carry on this beneficent and patriotic work. Contributions to this fund should be sent to Mr. W. P. Henneberry, Treasurer, 415 Dearborn street, who will promptly acknowledge receipt.

Letters from members of the Illinois Naval Reserve on board ship with Sampson's fleet say there is a feeling of great dissatisfaction among the Chicago tars because of the appointment by Governor Tanner of B. M. Shaffner as commander of the Illinois Naval Militia.

NEGRO SHOOTS AND MORTALLY INJURES A WHITE CAMPER.

Man Named Harvey McDowell Is Fatally Wounded Near Mound City, Ill., and a Lynching Is Threatened.

Mound City, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—A white man named Harvey McDowell was murderously assaulted by four negroes in the outskirts of this city last midnight. He and his wife were on their way to Kentucky in a wagon, and had camped for the night. The four negroes were on their way from Cairo to Beechwood in a hack, and as they passed the wagon their noise aroused the white man, who got out of his vehicle to ascertain the cause.

As he stood on the doubletree peering through the darkness one of the negroes, who gives his name as Sam Sampson, fired five shots at him, one of which penetrated the bowels, causing a mortal wound.

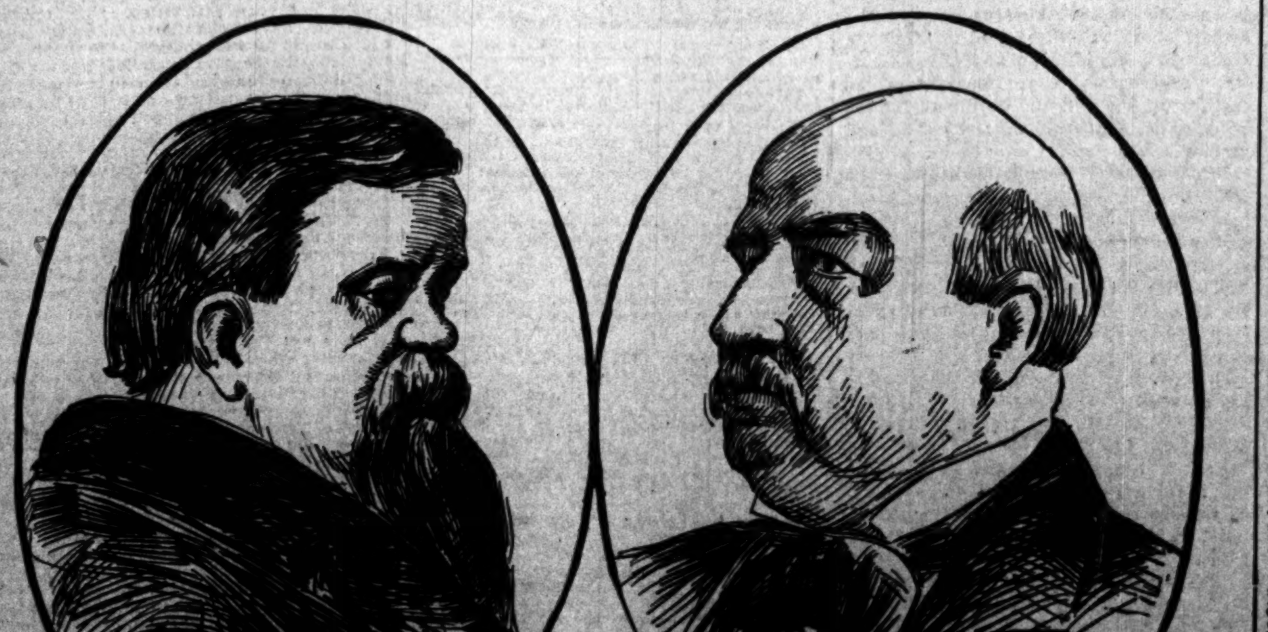
The negroes then drove on to Beechwood, and the wounded man was taken care of in this city. The negroes were arrested this afternoon, and Sampson, who is accused of the shooting, is in danger of being lynched.

Euchre Players Aid Sick Soldiers.

Nearly 400 men and women played euchre and cinch for charity last evening at the Tremont House at an entertainment under the auspices of the Irish Women's '98 club, and for the benefit of the sick soldiers of the Seventh Regiment. The proceeds, amounting to about $100, will be forwarded to Major Thomas Sullivan for the use of the soldiers.

Photographs taken of children at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater, perfectly superb.

SUGAR TRUST RIVALS WHO ARE NOW COMING TO TERMS.



JOHN ARBUCKLE. H. O. HAVEMEYER.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

CAN BE CURED BY USING

STAFFORD MINERAL SPRING WATER

(The Indians' "Bo-go-ha-ma," or Water of Life, from Vossburg, Miss.)

A Specific for ALL Diseases of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER.

Many Chicago People write us as follows:

Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1898.—D. A. Mudge, Esq., City: Dear Sir—In reply to your favor of July 2, '98—Yes, I have used Stafford Mineral Water and feel perfectly confident that it cured me of a chronic case of Bright's disease. You can see me at my address and get full particulars. Very truly,
G. R. ELLIOTT, Room 535, 58 and 60 Wabash-av.

Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1898.—The Stafford Mineral Spring Co., 235 Rialto Building, Chicago: Dear Sirs—I have been using your water for the last two months, and I think it is the best mineral water I have ever used, and gladly recommend it to every one. Yours truly,
F. P. FRAZIER, of Bartlett, Frazier & Co.

FROM A CHICAGO BANKER.

July 20, 1898.—Mr. D. A. Mudge, Chicago: Dear Sir—Your favor of the 15th was duly received. I have no objection to your using my name in a pamphlet as one who is drinking the Stafford Water, as it has certainly given me great satisfaction. Very truly yours,
ROLAND C. NICKERSON.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Virginia Hotel, Corner Rush and Ohio Streets, Chicago.—Gentlemen: From the 6th of January to the last of April, this year, I was confined to my bed, suffering from a severe attack of Bright's disease, and received no relief from my physician or his medicines. In a package of medicine from my druggist I found one of your circulars and was so much impressed with its statements that I at once began using the Stafford Mineral Springs Water, and with the happiest results. At the present time I am in first-rate health, and shall not miss an opportunity of saying many good, strong words for Stafford Mineral Springs Water. Gratefully yours,
JAMES E. JEFFERS.

Chicago, May 17.—Gentlemen: Some three months ago my wife was attacked by Inflammation of the Bladder (Cystitis). Two physicians failed to alleviate her sufferings, which were acute. The Stafford Mineral Springs Water was recommended and tried. Relief was immediate and she now uses the Water regularly in decreased quantities, with gratifying results. The Water saved her life, as the pain she suffered was agonizing. I cannot speak too highly of the Stafford Mineral Springs Water. Sincerely,
JOHN T. NOBLE, Jr., care Fuller & Fuller Co., Wholesale Druggists.

FROM A WELL KNOWN RESIDENT OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 20, 1898.—D. A. Mudge, Esq., Agent Stafford Mineral Spring Co., 235 Rialto Building, City.—Dear Sir: I take this opportunity of writing you to show my appreciation of what the Stafford Mineral Water has done for my father, P. W. Gray of No. 3563 N. Winchester avenue, Chicago.

He had a very severe case of dropsy from Bright's disease, which in March last compelled him to take to his bed. His legs and feet were badly swollen, as were also his hips and about the region of the kidneys.

He suffered very severe pains that were almost unendurable. His physician, Dr. M. T. Moore, prescribed Stafford Water for him, with little expectation of doing him much good, but I am glad to inform you that, while he is not yet entirely cured, the swelling has all left, excepting in his feet, he has no pain whatever, his appetite is good, and to-day he is down in the city and feeling like himself again, hoping soon to be entirely cured.

He has used less than two cases of Stafford Water, and has not taken a drop of medicine since he began drinking the Water. As he is an old resident, and well known in Chicago, I will be glad to reply to any inquiries from any one who will inclose a stamped envelope for reply. I have no interest whatever in this Water, excepting what I can do for our common humanity. Very truly yours,
WM. P. GRAY, Room 6, 69 Dearborn-st.

Thousands of other letters from physicians and patients on both continents are on file in our office, and many of them are in print, which will be sent, together with full analysis and book of particulars, FREE to all who are sufficiently interested in a cure to write or telephone to

D. A. MUDGE, Chicago Agent, 235 Rialto Building. Telephone 873 Harrison.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE STAFFORD MINERAL WATER:
ROBERT STEVENSON & CO., 96 Lake-st.
FULLER & FULLER CO., 220 Randolph-st.
MORRISSON, PLUMMER & CO., 200 Randolph-st.
LORD, OWEN & CO., 74 Wabash-av.

SOME CHICAGO DRUGGISTS WHO SELL STAFFORD MINERAL WATER.
Buck & Rayner, S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.
Auditorium Pharmacy, Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
W. H. Schimpferman & Co., 172 Madison-st.
George R. Baker, N. W. Cor. Clark and Van Buren-sts.
Jamieson's Monroe-Ave. Pharmacy, 372 E. 63rd-st., cor. Monroe.
H. C. Christensen, 299 E. 35th-st., cor. Indiana-av.
Roscoe L. Wickes, 637 Davis-st., Evanston, Ill.
H. C. Michael, 583 E. 43rd-st.
B. S. Cooban, 559 W. 63d-st., cor. Butler.
Goodenough Bros., 500 W. 63rd-st., cor. Stewart-av.
Bell Pharmacy, 63d and Sherman-sts.
F. B. Hildreth, 10 Sherman-st.
Schiller Pharmacy, 562 N. Clark-st.
A. T. Kerth, 5101 State-st.
D. R. Dyche & Co., 64 State-st., cor. Randolph.
Pomeroy, Dewey & Co., 6500 Wentworth-av.
John F. Rice, 61st and Halsted-sts.
Chas. H. Burkett, 829 Davis-st., Evanston, Ill.
Ed. C. Misenheimer, 6450 Wentworth-av.
Wesley F. Fish, cor. Montrose and Elston-avs.
Andrew Scherer, 383 N. State-st., cor. Division-st.
Buck & Lohmann, 541 47th-st., cor. St. Lawrence-av.
N. Gray Bartlett, 94 E. 22nd-st.
Wm. F. Datz, N. E. cor. 39th-st. and Vincennes-av.
E. O. Carlson, 51st and Lake-av.

STEEL DEAL IS CERTAIN.

(Continued from first page.)

The work of the committee of incorporation has been of an arduous character, for the success of the monster corporation depends on the legal skill with which the framework is laid. E. H. Gary is the attorney of the Illinois Steel company, and Senator Spooner is familiar with the necessities of joint incorporations.

John W. Gates' Views.

After the meeting tonight John W. Gates said:

"Our negotiations are progressing in a perfectly satisfactory and harmonious manner. There will be another meeting held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, when we hope to finally close the combination and make preparation for its immediate operation."

It is currently reported that a number of the new companies which are to be admitted to the consolidation, but whose names are withheld for the present, are big Pittsburg iron and steel companies, rivals of the Carnegie combination. This feature is looked upon as more than probable from the fact that they will be needed in the combination to bring the capital stock of the combination up to or near the $200,000,000 mark.

Robert Forsyth, an expert engineer of Chicago, is in consultation with the representatives of the proposed combination with reference to estimating the values of the properties. He refused to disclose his views, however.

To Build a Great Mill.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Although those on the inside are non-committal, it has leaked out that the Chicago steel men have contracted with the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding company, which is erecting a million dollar steel mill at Ensley City, to build a rod and nail mill to consume 300 tons of steel a day. The requisite transfer has been made.

This movement on the part of the Western steel men is the outcome of the recent visit of the Chicago steel magnates to Birmingham. It is stated that the owners will ship most of the product of their mill to foreign parts, their Northern properties being devoted to domestic trade. The cotton vessels leaving Southern ports offer cheap freight room, taking iron or steel as ballast. The mill will be in operation about June next.

ALL THERE BUT THE GROOM.

Young Man Goes Scorching in Ohio and a Wedding Is Postponed.

Chillicothe, O., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—A wedding which was billed for yesterday evening failed of consummation. The bride, the guests, and the minister were all ready, but the groom failed to appear. The would-be bride is Miss Nellie Nebergall, a pretty girl of 20, and the faithless groom is Frank Tolley, a well known young farmer and adopted son of Miss Nebergall's uncle. The last time Miss Nebergall saw Tolley was on Sunday evening, when he said: "Nellie, what would you think if you never saw me again?" She laughed, thinking he was joking. On Tuesday evening he came to town and traded a $65 horse for a bicycle, since which time he has not been seen.

File Bankruptcy Petitions.

William H. Hays, 1067 South Central Park avenue, who seeks relief under the bankruptcy act, scheduled liabilities in the United States District Court yesterday aggregating $9,000. Beyond personal effects, valued at $40, the insolvent has no assets. James Heiss, a tailor at 165 Chicago avenue, filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy in the district court.

Irish Convicts Decreasing in Number.

The report of the Prisons Board on Irish Prisons has just been issued and indicates a continuance of the decrease in the number of convicts.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Joseph Sullivan, Mary Walsh	30—25
Joseph Lesage, Theresa Keiff	34—30
Charles Lalinski, Annie Hoth	24—19
Florence D. McCarthy, Minnie Greg	39—37
Fred H. Tripp, Sadie Healy	26—26
George C. Hughes, Bertha W. Robinson	21—17
Max Wosch, Mathilda Plinsky	25—23
George Smiby, Mary Tergerson	31—29
Fred M. Gamber, Mamie Rech	23—20
Arthur Schillo, Augusta Thoulke	23—21
Herman Berger, Barbara Esschen	23—20
Henry Klusmeyer, Minnie Assmann	30—23
Abraham Barziley, Alice Krutzhoff	26—18
George Wood, Ida W. Yaw	36—35
John Pollak, Mary Anderson	32—31
Camp W. Wilson, Bessie J. Siberts	23—20
Walter H. Newey, Nellie T. Wilson	27—21
John Murphy, Elizabeth Bucher	36—36
Martin Larson, Mathilda Torgerson	31—24
Fuller S. Pope, Nettie A. Shalps	39—38
Frank Hafner, Louise Speckman	31—31
Johan Uhler, Mary Melichar	23—23
Ambrose Mason, Mattie Gaskin	23—19
Edward Spiers, Lillian Crues	34—26
John H. G. Backs, Elizabeth G. Puettmann	23—21
Alfred L. Winklus, Ida M. Thornton	40—32
John Krzeminski, Amila Turant	25—22
Axel Ewanson, Carrie Nelson	28—28
Henry G. Huck, Katie A. Lannon	25—20
Otto Kempf, Eliza De Greenie	25—25
Charles E. George, May E. Ritter	30—30
William Feuersters, Bertha Simonson	21—18
Oscar E. Johnson, Anna Larson	27—20
H. A. Boswell, Boswell, Ind., Sarah Gillet	52—45
Michael Sullivan, Ella McGrogan	23—18
William Lang, Annie Fehr	27—20

DEATHS.

BENT—Mrs. George Bent, wife of the Rev. George Bent, at her home, Hazard, Neb., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, mother of George P., Charles A., and Hattie M. Bent of Englewood (Chicago). Funeral Thursday.

BARTON—On the 18th inst., at the Milwaukee Sanitarium, Catherine Richardson, wife of E. M. Barton, of 143 47th-st. Time of funeral will be given later.

DEATHS.

HANNIS—Aug. 18, 1898, Mary Ann Hannis, age 91 years, 7 months, and 12 days. Funeral services Saturday at 1 o'clock at residence. Burial Rosehill. Friends invited.

ROWAN—John V. Rowan, husband of Maggie Rowan, at his residence, 1383 Van Buren-st. Funeral Friday, 6:30 a. m., to Lady of Sorrows Church. Interment at Woodstock, Ill.

SOLOMON—Jennie F. Solomon, beloved wife of Fred M. Solomon, aged 38. Funeral Friday, 1 p. m., from residence, 3217 S. Park-av., carriages to Rosehill. Sisters Iochannah Lodge No. 9 please attend sister secretary's funeral.

SCRIBNER—Mrs. Ella M. Scribner, wife of the late Samuel H. Scribner, Aug. 16, 1898. Interment at Aurora, Ill.

WOODWARD—Hannah J. Woodward, 56 years, Aug. 18, mother of Charles and John C. Woodward, Mrs. R. C. Omohundro, and Mrs. A. A. Halverson. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, 798 Sawyer-av., Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Forest Home.

WERT—Albert A. Jr., infant son of Albert A. and Hattie J., aged 16 months. Funeral from residence, 195 Campbell-av., Friday, at 1 p. m.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:
Anderson, Emil, 29; Augustana Hospital, Aug. 16.
Allard, Pierre, 57; 526 W. 14th-pl., Aug. 18.
Bumba, Ruzena, 15; 593 Center-st., Aug. 17.
Czaikowski, Wlady, 6; 682 W. 18th-st., Aug. 18.
Cuthbertson, Joseph, 36; 196 Gault-ct., Aug. 17.
Carlson, Carl Otto, 7; Swedish Home of Mercy, Aug. 17.
Dacy, John, 25; 134 S. Sangamon-st., Aug. 17.
Dufrow, Ben., 57; 202 N. Peoria-st., Aug. 15.
Grotee, Catherine, 72; 5744 State-st., Aug. 17.
Hamilton, Charles W., 55; 254 Lincoln-av., Aug. 16.
Hog, George B., 65; 387 Oak-st., Aug. 17.
Herstein, Wolf, 48; 562 S. Canal-st., Aug. 18.
Hattendorf, Fred, 37; 35 Bickerdike-st., Aug. 12.
Hoch, John G., 81, 435 Lytle-st., Aug. 16.
Koschke, Emilie, 29; 4816 Loomis-st., Aug. 18.
Knersten, Fred, 50; 1948 Carman-av., Aug. 15.
Lamphier, Frankie, 19; 196 Van Buren-st., Aug. 18.
Lindberg, Henry M., 57; 706 50th-st., Aug. 16.
Lubbes, Fred C., 35; 606 Sedgwick-st., Aug. 17.
McDermott, Pat., 23; 757 W. 22d-st., Aug. 16.
Marx, Fred, 14; 121 Lubeck-st., Aug. 14.
Olsen, Jonas, 59; 689 N. Artesian-av., Aug. 15.
Peterson, Willie, 5; 177 40th-st., Aug. 16.
Pfouts, Harry M., 38; Cook County Infirmary Hospital, Aug. 16.
Robertson, Clara E., 31; 1620 Indiana-av., Aug. 17.
Rowan, John V., 38; 1383 Van Buren-st., Aug. 17.
Radtke, August, 27; 1557 State-st., Aug. 17.
Ryan, Ellen, 72; 6012 Carpenter-st., Aug. 16.
Sorenson, Christine, 19; 883 Whipple-st., Aug. 16.
Voss, Herin, 16; 247 Bristol-st., Aug. 16.
Williams, Albert, 35; 3403 Dearborn-st., Aug. 16.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois and Indiana—Threatening weather, warmer, fair and warmer Saturday, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Kentucky—Partly cloudy weather, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Ohio—Threatening weather, probably fair and warmer Saturday, light easterly winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Threatening weather, warmer, light, variable winds, becoming southerly and increasing.

Minnesota—Generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

Nebraska—Generally fair, southerly winds.

Montana—Cooler in central and eastern portions, variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 18, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.88	94	96	E.	....	Fair
Albany	29.98	72	82	S.	.16	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.02	62	66	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.02	80	84	S.	.12	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.92	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.86	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.98	68	72	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	29.98	74	84	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.96	74	84	W.	.46	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.58	78	82	E.	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.04	74	84	S.W.	.04	Fair
Cheyenne	29.82	82	88	S.E.	....	Fair
Chicago	30.04	64	68	N.	....	Fair
Cincinnati	29.98	72	82	S.W.	1.08	Rain
Cleveland	29.92	66	74	N.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Concordia	29.88	86	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.00	72	76	N.	....	Clear
Denver	29.84	86	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.98	78	82	S.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.98	66	70	N.E.	.68	Fair
Dodge City	29.88	88	96	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.02	70	76	N.E.	....	Fair
Duluth	30.00	64	66	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.82	86	90	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Edmonton	29.68	76	80	N.E.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.94	84	86	S.E.	.04	Clear
Grand Haven	29.98	66	76	N.	....	Fair
Green Bay	30.06	60	64	....	.02	Clo'dy
Havre	29.66	90	92	N.E.	....	Clear
Helena	29.72	82	88	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Huron	29.92	80	86	S.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.96	74	78	N.W.	.42	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.08	80	88	S.E.	.04	Clear
Kansas City	29.94	82	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Lander	29.82	80	82	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Little Rock	29.96	78	92	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Marquette	30.04	56	56	N.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.00	76	90	E.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.62	88	92	....	....	Clear
Minnedosa	29.78	70	82	W.	.01	Rain
Montgomery	30.02	72	88	S.E.	.14	Rain
Montreal	30.00	62	70	N.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.98	80	90	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
New Orleans	29.98	82	88	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
New York City	29.98	74	84	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.04	80	88	S.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.94	82	86	S.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	29.90	84	96	W.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.92	82	86	E.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.96	68	72	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.90	88	96	S.E.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.98	72	88	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.96	76	84	S.E.	.04	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.96	72	82	S.W.	.14	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.82	88	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.62	82	86	E.	....	Fair
Rapid City	29.80	86	90	S.E.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.96	78	84	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.02	70	74	N.	.01	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.64	88	94	S.	....	Fair
Ste. Marie	30.02	58	68	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.98	76	78	N.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.94	80	84	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Vicksburg	29.94	88	92	N.	Tr.	Clear
Washington	29.98	72	82	W.	.28	Rain
White River	30.06	60	70	W.	....	Clear
Williston	29.74	90	92	S.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.78	80	84	S.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 68; 9 a. m., 69; 10 a. m., 70; 11 a. m., 70; 12 m., 71; 1 p. m., 71; 3 p. m., 70; 6 p. m., 69. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.53; 6 p. m., 29.51.

POWERS' New Theatre... (Late Hooley's.)
Opening Night Aug. 22d, at 8:30.
THE KELCEY-SHANNON CO.,
in the Moth and the Flame
By Clyde Fitch.
SEAT SALE NOW OPEN.

THE COLUMBIA
Sunday Night—BROADHURST'S LATEST FARCE—
Why Smith Left Home.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE
WHALEBACK
GREETING:

We appreciate your generous patronage. We shall prove to you that we do. Saturday, Aug. 20, 1898, is "Whaleback Day." On that occasion the regular trip to Milwaukee and return will be made and the fare of one dollar will be the only charge. The hour of leaving is the same as usual, 9:30 a. m., from the Rush-st. Bridge, but in commemoration of Whaleback Day we will give to every passenger

A Clambake and Fish Dinner
FREE TO OUR PATRONS.

Fifty barrels of the finest clams, fresh from the ocean, and 2,000 pounds of the very best fish will be prepared by that prince of chefs, Mr. Ed Bueler of New York City, the original clam-baker and caterer of Coney Island. He will be assisted by 100 extra cooks and waiters and tables will be spread throughout the Whaleback, enabling every passenger to have a seat and all will be bountifully served. Clams and fish are but the foundation of this elegant spread, for there will be an abundance of salads, potatoes, green corn, chicken and other substantials and delicacies.

Special music for the occasion.

Bear in mind, Saturday, Aug. 20, is "Whaleback Day." Leaving at 9:30 a. m. from the dock, north end Rush-st. bridge. The fare is, as usual, $1 for the round trip. No charge for the clambake and fish dinner. The free list will be suspended positively. Everybody is cordially invited. Only a limited number of tickets will be sold and can now be secured at dock office, 4 Rush-st., and general office, 189 La Salle-st.

Chicago Racing Association
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
Summer Meeting Beginning Aug. 8, 1898.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or more races each day, beginning at 2 p. m.
ADMISSION, 75C. LADIES, 50C.

Special race trains to track in twenty minutes. Illinois Central Trains leave depot at foot of Randolph-st. at *9:45 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 1 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and *1:50 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Park Row, Wabash-av., Halsted-st., and at Ashland-av., returning at 4:34 p. m. and immediately after the races.

*Do not stop at Ashland-av.

C., B. & Q. trains leave Union depot at 12:15 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., and 2:10 p. m., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island-av. and Western-av., returning at 4:50 p. m. and immediately after the races.

The Metropolitan and Lake-St. Elevated and Madison-st., Ogden-av., 12th-st., and 22d-st. surface lines connect with electric cars running direct to the grounds.

Special electric cars leaving State and Van Buren-sts. at 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, and 1:15 p. m., stopping only at Canal, Halsted, Ashland-av., and Ogden-av., direct to track in 40 minutes.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.
STEAMER STATE OF OHIO
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Bay View, Petoskey, Mackinac Island, connecting for Detroit, Buffalo and all Eastern Points.
TRI-WEEKLY SERVICE, Leave Chicago TUESDAY, 9:00 A. M. THURSDAY, 11:00 A. M. SATURDAY, 4:00 P. M.
OFFICE and DOCKS, Rush & N. Water-sts., Chicago.

TOUR OF THE GREAT LAKES.
CHICAGO TO BUFFALO and Return
On the large Palace Side-Wheel Steamer
CITY OF CHICAGO.
17 days on the trip, stopping at all principal places of interest. Fare, including meals and berths, $60 to $75. For particulars inquire at foot of Wabash-av.
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE.
G. P. Cory, Gen'l Agent. Telephone Main 2162.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Josephine Sabel,
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Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Robyns,
George Morrison,
Irving & Hazleton,
Alfred Kleese
The Olifans,
Johnson & Dean,
Minnie Renwood,
Morrissey & Rich,
Zoe Mathews,
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Taylor Brothers.
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

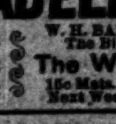
HOPKINS
THEATER COOL AS THE SEASHORE. ☆ THE BIOGRAPH
LA BELLE MAIE, Elinore Sisters, JOHNNIE CARROLL, Flood Bros., Francesca, & Others.
HEROES OF '98.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF THEATER
LAST WEEK OF THE FAMOUS
35—KNABEN KAPELLE—35
Greatest Musical Novelty of the Age.
Also the MANHATTAN COMEDY FOUR, Jones, Grant & Jones, Countess Von Hatzfeldt, and a great comedy bill.
MATINEES DAILY, 25c. EVENINGS, 50c.

McVICKER'S Jacob Litt, Lessee and Manager.
TOMORROW (Saturday) NIGHT,
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.
Every Night and Sat. Mat. Reserved Seats 35c, 50c, 75c, $1
Wednesday Matinee, all reserved.... - 25c and 50c
SEATS AND BOXES NOW ON SALE.

ADELPHI THEATRE WABASH AVE & 18TH
W. H. BARRY, Mgr. 15c Mat. Saturday.
10c 20c 30c
The Big Stirring Naval Melodrama,
The WHITE SQUADRON.
15c Mats. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
Next Week, "THE POLICE PATROL."

SAM T. JACK'S.



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Only Burlesque in Chicago.
2 grand performances every day, 2-8
TROJA
..THE MORMON..
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.
3½ hours in the Fruit Resorts. Arriving in Chicago on return 9:30 P. M.
$1 EXCURSIONS DAILY. $1 Round Trip. 9:30 A. M. 12:30 Noon. 11:30 P. M. Special trips Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.
GRAHAM AND MORTON LINE.
Docks Foot Wabash-av. Tel. Main 2162.

The Tribune.

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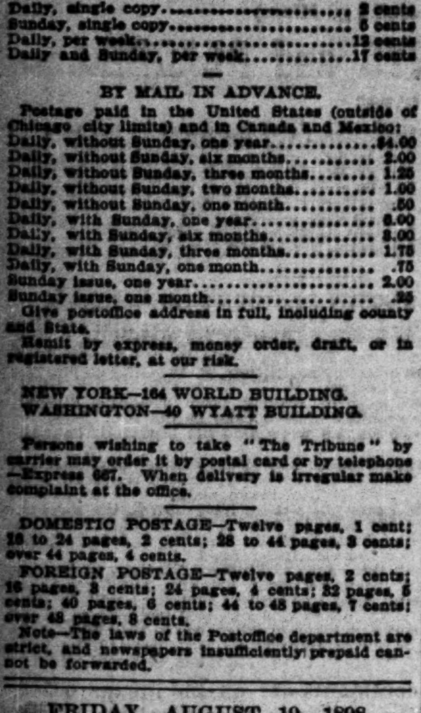
FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.



THERE need be no fear of the "strategy board" now, so Admiral Dewey will be perfectly safe in opening cable communication with Washington.

BLANCO'S eagerness to resign in the hour of defeat was all the more remarkable in view of his entire confidence that Spain would be successful.

THE anti-swearing ordinance in New York City having been defeated, Boss Croker will still feel assured of his ability to express his opinion of the enemies of Tammany.

THE population of the Ladrones under their first American Governor starts out with a fair prospect of rising in the world. According to the San Francisco Chronicle he was once an elevator boy in that office.

"LONG" JONES, formerly of Illinois, appears to be looming up in the political affairs of Wisconsin. Jones always had a way of "looming" when he rose to his feet, and he seems to have done so in the Republican State convention at Milwaukee the other day.

A VIENNA paper expresses the opinion that the United States should give up Manila because it was surrendered after the signing of the peace protocol. There is nothing new in this, however, as the whole Austrian empire was of the opinion that the United States should surrender before the war began.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

So the national peace jubilee in Chicago is to be held in October instead of next June. In reconsidering their former decision the promoters of the big celebration have undoubtedly secured the most opportune time for the event, though they have made the work of preparation more difficult. The fall is unquestionably the best time for the jubilee, but something will have to be sacrificed in the completeness and extensiveness of the preparations. Peace and the return of the soldiers, however, are apparently more firmly assured now than they were a few days ago, and the committee has not altered its plans without cause. It only remains now for everybody to fall to with a will and work harder and faster than would have been necessary under the former plan. Short as is the interval left for preparation, the peace jubilee must and will be an event worthy of Chicago.

But before the city can do any real jubilating it must see that the home-coming of the soldier boys shall be as joyful as possible, and the most practical way of doing this is to wipe out the debts that hang over their regimental organizations. The Jubilee committee made the right kind of start when it decided that the first $35,000 raised for the celebration should be applied to lifting the floating indebtedness of the First Regiment, and that enough of the succeeding receipts should be set aside to perform similar service for the other Chicago regiments—the Second, Seventh, and Eighth. This does not provide for the $75,000 bonded debt of the First Regiment armory, but that can and should be raised by independent subscription among the large business concerns of the city.

Since the proposed business-men's carnival is to give place to the more imposing peace jubilee, the commercial element should be dropped entirely out of sight. There should be a distinct understanding that this is not an advertising project to bring people to buy things in the stores, but that it is a dignified celebration of the return of peace on behalf of the people of the whole nation. It is a plan for the public expression of the national joy felt at the return of the soldiers who left their homes to fight a foreign enemy last spring. It is a project for the fitting celebration of the advent of a new era of wider prosperity, of a larger national life, and of a world-wide recognition of this nation's rightful position among the imperial powers of the earth.

The executive subcommittee will have to decide definitely on which week in October shall see the brilliant pageant. Doubtless it will find itself under a pressure tending pretty strongly to a choice of the last week in that month. In putting the event off to the farthest limit of October the committee will at least have the comforting knowledge that the weather at that season in Chicago is likely to be of the finest. All the committees in charge of the preparations will find their hands full of hard work, but they should be given as much time as the limits of good outdoor weather will allow. The big peace arch, which will be an indispensable feature of the jubilee, will require all of the intervening two months for its erection even in temporary form. The raising of the $250,000 or more for the expenses of the jubilee will probably take the least time of all the preliminaries. Many of the features will require every moment of the remaining interval for preparation. There is no time to waste if the jubilee is to be made a success.

The men in charge of the enterprise are good representatives of Chicago push and executive ability, and they should have the enthusiastic support of every citizen in the completion of their self-imposed task. There is still time enough to get up a celebration that will turn the eyes of the whole nation toward Chicago and its peace jubilee.

LORD BUTE'S MISERABLE BLUNDER.

Before the small-bore mugwump statesmen go any further in urging President McKinley to return the Philippines to Spain they should pause to consider the disastrous results of Lord Bute's action in committing the same criminal blunder over a century ago. In 1762 England stood at the close of a great war, as we stand today, and the responsibilities of arranging the peace treaty fell upon George III.'s incompetent and weak-kneed Premier, Lord Bute. It so happened that Bute found both Cuba and the Philippines upon his nation's hands, just as President McKinley now does. But Bute was the incompetent and pampered favorite of the same George III. whose blundering tyranny lost the American colonies to the British crown, and so he bartered away Cuba and threw the Philippines back into the greedy clutches of Spain without a penny of recompense. Then he proceeded to vanish from sight beneath a flood of odium from the English people, whose wishes and rights he had betrayed.

Let the mugwumps consider for a moment how the course of history would have been changed if a statesman like Chatham had been at the head of the British government in 1762 in place of the worthless Bute. The Philippines would have been retained under English rule, as Chatham so eloquently urged they should be. Those oppressed islands would have been partakers in the beneficent growth of liberty and enlightenment that has come in the last century to the whole British Empire. In that interval the islands would have been worth hundreds of millions of pounds sterling to the commerce of the British nation, and at the same time the Philippine people would have been given a government insuring them liberty, justice, religious freedom, and protection of life and property, with moderate taxation and general contentment. The language of the islands would now be English and the people would be loyal and intelligent subjects of the British government.

Instead of this the chuckle-headed action of Bute plunged the Philippine inhabitants back into the medieval ignorance and oppression of Spanish misgovernment, and the victory of Dewey has found them, 136 years later, still in the abject state of semi-barbarism in which Spain has always sought to keep them. The incompetence of Bute doomed the islands to nearly a century and a half more of Spanish robbery and cruelty and at the same time deprived his country of a rich and valuable territory. The possession of these islands would have conferred upon Great Britain a commanding position in the China Sea and would perhaps have so altered the balance of power in Asia as to make the British position secure against Russian aggression, making it unnecessary to enter upon a great war such as now seems to be impending and inevitable.

That historic blunder of a British Minister comes still closer home to us in Cuba. One can easily imagine what a difference there would be in the condition of the Cuban people today if that island had enjoyed more than a century of British rule, as Jamaica has. Under British laws Cuba would have become a prosperous and contented island, a good neighbor, and a productive portion of the earth's surface. There would have been no Virginius incident, no Weyler butcheries, no dastardly Maine catastrophe. The commerce of the United States would not have been harried and unsettled as it has been by Cuban disturbances and atrocities for half a century back.

But at last a merciful destiny has placed both Cuba and the Philippines in the hands of the United States, for their good and for ours. Providence has intrusted to us the task of correcting the shameful error of Bute and of extending the benefits and reaping the rewards that once lay within England's grasp. And yet, in the face of this manifest destiny, we have in this country a class of hidebound, narrow-minded mugwumps and Democrats who are opposing our retention of these islands on the stupidest and narrowest of grounds. They are bent on having President McKinley repeat Bute's egregious blunder. They want to plunge the Philippines into another century of Spanish plundering and oppression. They want to rob the United States of the legitimate wealth and of the increased naval and maritime power that go with the ownership and control of these islands. They are calling upon the President to lower the American flag and to throw away what the brave sailors and soldiers have won in rightful conquest. Every one of them aspires to be a Lord Bute in miniature.

There must be no repeating of Bute's blunders on the part of the American government. There is no doubt as to the sentiments of the great mass of American people on that subject. From every rank and quarter and condition there comes a demand that this government take no step backward. The yelping of a few mugwumps must not deceive the President. The flag that Dewey raised at Cavite and that Merritt has carried within the defenses of the Philippine capital has cost American blood and must never again give place to the hated Spanish colors. One Lord Bute is enough for all the purposes of history.

PUNISH THE PERPETRATORS OF THE CIALES MASSACRE. Probably no event in the history of the whole Spanish-American war has more strikingly illustrated the murderous and revengeful spirit of the average Spanish soldier than the inhuman slaughter of defenseless citizens who had raised the American flag at Ciales in Porto Rico the day after Spain's acceptance of the peace protocol. Later dispatches have confirmed the reports of the Spanish butchery of men, women, and children, and have added somewhat to the number of the victims. But these later dispatches do not state that any of the American commanders in Porto Rico has taken any action in the case. This is inexplicable. They must know that the United States government cannot overlook such an atrocity, and they should without delay call upon the Spanish officials to arrest these inhuman wretches and turn them over to the American authorities to be dealt with for their crimes. If those criminals are not surrendered at once American troops should be sent in pursuit of them, armistice or no armistice, and punish them when caught. The United States has become responsible for the lives and property of the inhabitants of Porto Rico, and it must not be unmindful of its duty.

CAPITULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The United States does not hold Manila under the protocol. It holds the city, harbor, and bay under a military title. The day after the protocol was signed at Washington Manila was bombarded by Dewey's ships and its defenses stormed by Merritt's soldiers. The garrison of 8,000 men were made prisoners. Doubtless before the news of the suspension of hostilities reached Dewey his vessels demanded and received the surrender of the capitals of Panay and other islands. According to one Manila dispatch the terms agreed on between Dewey and Merritt and the Spanish General at Manila included "an agreement for the capitulation of the Philippines." By that agreement all the islands passed into the possession of the United States. It would have a right to retain possession of them all as well as of Manila during peace negotiations.

The protocol was signed before Manila surrendered and the capitulation of the Philippines received. Therefore the protocol has been repealed as far as the third or Philippine article is concerned, if the United States chooses to insist on it. It has conquered the islands out and out. Their control has passed into the hands of the United States. No peace commissioners are needed to determine their disposition and future government.

The forcible occupation of Manila and other points in the Philippines will have one effect which cannot be overlooked. Spanish prestige in the islands has been destroyed utterly. The natives have ceased to have any fear of the Spaniards after what has happened at Manila. They never will submit to them again under any circumstances. If the United States were to surrender any or all of the Philippines to Spain the natives would keep on fighting, and Spain would be unable to conquer them. Ruined as it is, it would not attempt to do so. Prominent Spaniards admit that the permanent retention of the islands by their country, if given up by the United States, would be an impossibility and that they would have to be disposed of.

If the treaty of peace were to turn over the Philippines to Spain that country would offer them to the highest bidder either separately or in a lump. Germany, France, and one or more other powers would come forward as purchasers. They would pay a good price for the Spanish title and would speedily pacify the inhabitants of their new possessions. Some of the money received by Spain for the islands would be stolen by the office-holding Dons. The rest of it would be turned over to the holders of Spanish bonds. Such a settlement of the Philippine question as this would be exceedingly mortifying to Americans.

Suppose the United States were to retain only Manila and its harbor and bay and a little adjoining territory. Then in a little while the rest of the Island of Luzon would be under German or French rule. Whichever of those European powers held the island would divert all its commerce to some new harbor, where it would provide commercial facilities. Manila would be killed as a port. Then those tariff rates for ports held by the United States in the Philippines which have been promulgated by President McKinley would not produce revenue enough to defray the expense of governing Manila.

If the United States were to retain Luzon and the other islands were to be the sole possession of Germany or be divided between different European powers there would be incessant friction which would end in serious complications, and possibly in war. Thus to insure future peace the United States must take all the Philippines. If the Spanish peace commissioners refuse to cede them to the United States this country must fall back on the terms of the surrender of Manila agreed to by Governor Jaudemes.

NO JOINT OCCUPATION AT MANILA. President McKinley has sent specific instructions to General Merritt that in enforcing the rights of the United States to possession of the City of Manila and Manila Bay and harbor there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. This is in accordance with the rights recognized by Spain in the peace protocol, as well as those acquired by the formal surrender of the Spanish forces heretofore engaged in defense of the city. Whatever rights the insurgents may hereafter acquire, it is evidently the intention of the President that they shall be established in a regular manner entirely independent of our agreement with Spain for the occupation of Manila and the adjacent waters. That is a question between us and Spain alone. The President's evident purpose is to secure equal protection to the persons and property of all citizens, whether natives, Spaniards, or foreigners of any other nationality, and in order to make this effective he has wisely conferred upon General Merritt the right to exercise his own discretion.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Allison, who has been at Washington conferring with the President, states in an interview that "as soon as the treaty of peace is ratified the military power of the President ceases, and then Congress must provide for the government of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines." Therefore the Senator is of the opinion that the treaty of peace will provide for the retention of all the islands by the United States. For he does not say that Congress will have to provide for the government of Manila or of Luzon, but of "the Philippines." If he had gained a different impression from his interview with the President he would have been more guarded in his language.

It seems to be taken for granted now that Senator Davis, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is to be a member of the peace commission. This is another indication that the President has not decided to surrender the Philippines. For Senator Davis believes in national expansion. He stated a month ago that the United States must pursue one of two courses. It must either become "an efficient element in the Asiatic situation"—that is, it must retain the Philippines—or—

> It must entirely abstain from any participation in it, return to its own shores, cover the smallest possible share of its commercial advantages, and prepare for its defense against the same aggressions which have reduced China to her present condition.

The Senator let it be inferred that he is not in favor of the adoption by this country of the policy of retreat and abandonment. Therefore he can be trusted as a member of the commission. He has all the other qualifications which a member of that important body should have.

The intention of the President to appoint Secretary Day on the commission remains unchanged. What his views are regarding the Philippines no one knows. Occupying the position he does, he has deemed it his duty to keep his lips sealed. There are three more members of the commission to be designated. If the President will select men whom the people know to be believers in national expansion then the fears which have been felt regarding the Philippines will be allayed. Then Americans will wait patiently for the completion of the treaty of peace, reasonably confident that the interests of their country will not be sacrificed.

A COMMISSION FOR THE PHILIPPINES. If provision had been made in the peace protocol with Spain for the appointment of commissioners to regulate affairs in the Philippine Islands, as was done in the case of Cuba and Porto Rico, the names of two men would have suggested themselves to everybody as especially qualified by their knowledge of the situation and their sound judgment for this service—viz.: Admiral Dewey and Consul General Wildman of Hongkong. Both of these men have shown a remarkable aptitude for the service committed to their hands and have become intimately acquainted with the condition of affairs in the islands, and are consequently well informed as to the needs of the people and the steps necessary to protect the interests of the United States. By his personal acquaintance with Aguinaldo and the Philippine Junta Mr. Wildman has gained a large influence over the insurgents which would be useful in controlling affairs in the islands. Next to the selection of one of their own number there is reason to believe that the appointment of Mr. Wildman would have been most gratifying to the islanders. As it is, the administration of affairs, for the time being at least, will be in the hands of General Merritt, who will scarcely fail to avail himself of the knowledge and assistance of two such capable men as Dewey and Wildman.

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

Ex-Congressman La Follette made a gallant fight for the Gubernatorial nomination in Wisconsin, but when the convention voted he had the support of only two-fifths of the delegates. The remaining three-fifths saw no valid reason why Governor Scofield should not be renominated and consequently they voted for him. He has given the State a fair administration. While the contest for the nomination has been a warm one, no ill-feeling has grown out of it. All Republicans, no matter what their Gubernatorial preferences have been, will unite in the support of the Republican ticket, whose election is assured.

The platform will be satisfactory to those voters who are not Bryanites. It will displease the latter, because it asserts that "the declaration in the St. Louis national Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and parity of all our forms of money should be enacted into law." The Wisconsin Republicans desire a statutory declaration to the effect that the legal tender notes shall be redeemed and the bonds paid—principal and interest—in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. Like the Indiana Republicans, they dislike the ambiguous language of the present statutes that notes shall be redeemed and bonds paid in "coin." For if the Bryanites were to get control of the government the "coin" they would use for redemption and other purposes would be free coinage silver dollars, whose purchasing power would be only about 40 cents apiece.

The greater part of the platform is given up to State issues. The lawless practice of making advances out of the State treasury to employés, which has been in vogue for many years, is denounced. The improvement of the present caucus and convention law is recommended. Legislation is asked for which shall secure equal taxation. The enactment of a law making the giving or receiving of railroad passes or telegraph franks to public officials a penal offense on the part of giver and receiver is urged. Measures like these are demanded by the people, and if the Republicans retain control of the Legislature, as they doubtless will, the people will be given that which they ask for.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY THE GAINER.

The condition of Cuba when the Spaniards evacuate the island will be similar in many respects to that of the South at the close of the war. But the process of recuperation will go on more rapidly in Cuba than it did in the South. In the latter the old labor system was destroyed suddenly and a new one had to be built up. There will be no such trouble in Cuba. The only change the war will bring about there will be the substitution of a good government for an oppressive, tyrannical government, which endeavored to tax the people out of nearly all they produced.

As fall and cool weather approach, and as the Spanish troops withdraw and the American military occupation begins, a stream of American visitors will pour into Cuba, which will increase in size when the sickly season is at an end in all parts of the island. Many of those visitors will be drawn by curiosity. Others will be in search of health. The majority will be intent on business rather than pleasure. They will desire to find out by personal inspection what Cuba needs, in order that they may supply those needs at a profit to themselves. They will go in search of investments.

There will be an immediate demand on the part of Cubans for farm and other machinery, iron and steel in different forms, lumber, etc. American manufacturers will have to supply those articles, and the services of many American mechanics will be needed in Cuba for construction purposes. The island cannot furnish men who are competent to do that work, which must be done quickly so that production may recommence as soon as possible. The money which it will take to pay for these articles and services will be forthcoming. There is an abundance of American capital, the owners of which will be glad to loan it in Cuba when they have Cuban lands as security. Americans are not ignorant of the fertility of the soil and its fitness for the production of sugar, tobacco, coffee, and tropical fruits.

When industry is reëstablished in Cuba there will be an enormous demand for American breadstuffs and provisions. There is a demand for them now in the eastern part of the island, which the American forces hold. But the people have not much as yet to give for provisions. Agriculture has been neglected on account of the war. They must raise crops before they are in a position where they can become good customers. So it is not to be expected that Cuba will become this year the great consumer of American foodstuffs, cotton goods, etc., that it will be a year or two hence. Give the island a little time, however, and it will buy more from the United States than it used to buy from this and all other countries.

The purchasing power of the Cubans will be increased greatly when an end is put to the excessive taxation which has eaten up their earnings. The purchasing power of the island will be increased because of the rapid development of its resources through American capital and energy. Land never tilled will be cultivated. Railroads will open up inaccessible districts. Forests will be felled and their timber marketed. Mines will be worked. As this country will practically monopolize the Cuban trade, it is easy to see that American industries are going to be benefited many tens of millions of dollars by the overthrow of Spanish rule in Cuba. American farmers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and capitalists will all be benefited.

"EVEN if Columbus deserves all the blame which Spain heaps upon him for discovering America," says the Kansas City Star, "he has been sufficiently punished by the fearful effigy bearing his name which is exposed in one of the public parks in Chicago." Exposed? Where?

LIVELY times are ahead for the sugar trust. Its competitors Arbuckling down to work.

THE Charleston News and Courier calls attention to the circumstance that "not a regiment, company, or squad from the South" was allowed to have a chance to pull a trigger in the Cuban war. It will be hard to make the Fifth Illinois and about 75,000 other Northern soldiers believe there was any intentional discrimination against the South. The war was over too soon to give all the troops a chance to fight. Doesn't the News and Courier know that the capture of Havana was to have been a Southern affair?

OWING to circumstances which cannot be controlled the naval part of Chicago's great peace jubilee will be held at New York.

DEWEY opened and closed the war. He is a fighter from A to Izzard.

CHICAGO'S peace fête is a foreordained success. Kismet.

FOR Secretary of War—some other man.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Up to Specifications.

"I thought you told me you were a lightning chopper," remarked Farmer Stumplott, after he had watched for a few moments the efforts of his new hired man to hack down a tree.

"I am, b'gosh," answered the hired man, making another gash and another grunt. "I never strike twiced in the same place."

Joyful Home Coming.

"I'll be so glad when my husband comes back from the war. Do you know, I haven't had a good night's sleep since he went away!"

"I don't wonder. The constant fear lest he might be sick or wounded and in the hands of strangers, thousands of miles away from——"

"Yes, yes, I was uneasy about that, of course. But you've no idea how I miss his snore!"

According to Promise.

"Can you build a bridge over this washout strong enough to take a train over," asked the conductor, looking at his watch, "in two hours?"

"I can, sir," replied the section boss.

"Then go ahead."

It was then 2 o'clock. At 4 the conductor went down to inspect the work.

"How's this?" he demanded. "Didn't you say you could build a bridge in two hours that I could run this train over?"

"No, sir," responded the section boss. "I said I could build a bridge you could run the train over in two hours. It ain't none of my business what you want to run so thunderin' slow for, but I'm makin' the bridge all right. It'll be done by tomorrow mornin'."

In Newsboys' Alley.

"Shorty, is dey goin' to be a peace carnivle dis fall?"

"You betcher life! Dat's what dey've got dem t'ree Spanish carnavels corralled down in Jackson Park fur."

And He Didn't.

"I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that boy, ma'am."

"I guess not."

"He's too old to travel free. He occupies a whole seat, and the car's crowded. There are people standing up."

"That's all right."

"I haven't any time to argue the matter, ma'am. You'll have to pay for that boy."

"I've never paid for him yet, and I'm not going to begin to do it now."

"You've got to begin doing it some time. If you haven't had to put up any fare for him you're mighty lucky, or else you don't do much traveling."

"That's all right."

"You'll pay for that boy, ma'am, or I'll stop the train and put him off."

"That's all right. You put him off if you think that's the way to get anything out of me."

"You ought to know what the rules of this road are, madam. How old is that boy?"

"I don't know. I never saw him before. If you want a ticket for him you'd better ask that old gentleman down the aisle. He got on with him."

Curiosity Satisfied.

The train from the South came to a halt, and the returning soldiers piled out of it.

"May I ask what is the matter with your foot?" inquired one of the sympathizing and curious spectators, addressing a gaunt, camp-worn volunteer, who was limping along the platform.

"Gout, ma'am," answered the soldier, lifting his battered hat and passing on.

PERSONALS.

Max Nordau has completed a new drama, "Doctor Kohn," which is to be published in October at Berlin.

Samuel Edgar Francis, a waiter in a Boston hotel, has by his own unaided efforts mastered nine languages, and that without ever having been abroad.

Emperor William has appointed Captain Lauff manager of the Wiesbaden Court Theater. The Captain has written a number of dramas in which the Hohenzollerns are exalted.

Eugene Sandow, the strong man, has become the editor of a new English journal called Physical Culture. Paderewski is going to contribute an article on piano playing and music.

The King of Sweden sets aside every second Tuesday on which any one of his subjects may call on him. The only formality required is to send in one's card, the visitors being received when their turn comes in the order of arrival.

A famous Italian surgeon, Professor Enrico Bottini, has given up his practice, for the reason, as he explained in a public card, that he was "oppressed by the weight of the income tax imposed, and no longer able to meet it."

Sir William Fraser of Edinburg has left all his property, valued at over $500,000, for charitable and educational purposes. The sum of $125,000 is to be devoted to building houses for indigent families, preferably authors and artists. The University Library receives $50,000, two-thirds of which is to be devoted to an increase of the salaries of the officials.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Asking for Information.—Farmer—"That field there is tobacco." Visitor—"Is that so? What ordinary-looking plants! When do they—er—begin to plug out?"—Puck.

Room for Another.—Browne—"I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites." Towne—"That needn't deter you. There's always room for one more."—Brooklyn Life.

Minnie—"What a monotonous time those poor heathen women who wear almost no clothes must have." Mamie—"Yes. I wonder what they find to worry over."—Minneapolis Journal.

"I couldn't interest that girl at all." "Why not?" "Every time I began to describe a battle or a naval engagement she told me she had seen it in a biograph."—Detroit Free Press.

Looking Towards the Links.—Seth Haskins—"That's suthin' like that game of shinny we used ter play, ain't it?" Lem Pusley—"Them sticks are like it; but the clothes ain't, by gum!"—Puck.

Ambition.—Weary Watkins—"If I could, I'd like to be appointed one of them provisional governors." Hungry Higgins—"What's in it?" "What's in it? He is the guy that handles the provisions, ain't he?"—Indianapolis Journal.

I asked, "Did your man, Henry Clay, do anything besides making cigars?" The immediate answer—a rude and ignorant one, as I think—took the form of a rhetorical question: "Wal, say, did your man Wellington do anything besides making boots?"—London Punch.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Chinese situation seems to represent a choice between the peacock feather for Li Hung Chang and the white feather for Lord Salisbury.—New York World.

The Washington Post says: "A prominent business-man of Shawnee, Tenn., found it necessary to kill a pair of his customers in order to straighten his books and get ready for the fall trade." They are strictly business in Shawnee.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The Oil City Derrick states that there has, within the last two months, come a remarkable drop in the production of oil. In July the runs showed a decline of over 5,000 barrels a day. The total production of Pennsylvania oil for the first seven months of the present year was 18,390,304 barrels, or 86,747 barrels a day. In 1897 the daily average was 95,136 barrels a day.

The war cloud has shifted and is now hovering over Xenia, O. The Herald of that place proclaims it thus: "The time has come for action. The streets are in a horrible condition. The police fund is exhausted, and our militia has gone to the war. 'Ed' Schmidt owns the Council, and the city is in darkness. Burglars are at large, and the Methodist Conference will be here in a few days. Johnny, get your gun!"

A correspondent of a London paper asserts that no fatal results may be feared from yellow fever if the person attacked, as soon as the symptoms appear, take a tumblerful of olive oil with the juice of a lime squeezed into it. This dose should be repeated till vomiting and purging ensue. "This is infallible in checking the virulence of the complaint," says the letter writer, "and a speedy convalescence invariably follows. I have not only proved its efficiency personally, but have witnessed its complete success in dozens of cases, both in Cuba and South America."

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Where the Cuban Insurgents Stand with Relation to Our Government—Our Obligations to the Island.

The complaints made in the name of the Cuban insurgents that they were not mentioned in the protocol show a singularly confused idea of the situation.

The proposition to recognize the insurgent civil government was fought out and defeated in Congress. This decision of Congress has since been the source of much congratulation, since recognition would seriously have interfered with our purposes in Cuba. It would also have been a serious impediment to a treaty of peace.

It is true that the insurgents had a sort of civil government in Cuba, but the Spaniards had one that had been recognized by all nations that had relations with Spain. On the other hand, the insurgent government had not been recognized by any nation. The United States intervened to put an end to Spanish rule in Cuba, with a view to giving that island a stable government free from the rule of Spain. We did not intervene in the interests of the insurgents alone, but of the people of Cuba. But as the insurgents desired the removal of the Spanish forces from the island, in order that Cuba might govern herself, our intervention was to that extent in the interests of the insurgents. They recognized this fact, declined Blanco's offer of amnesty, and made common cause against the forces of Spain. They acted as allies of the United States to a limited extent, and received from us all the aid in arms, munitions, and provisions that we were able to give them. But all this was done without any treaty or agreement. The insurgents were a military force, organized to fight the Spanish, and we coöperated with them. Our forces were a good deal surprised at the small extent of the aid which they received from the insurgents, but that is beside the question. We are bound to do for the insurgents so much as the declarations at the beginning of the war and the facts of the situation make it our duty to do. There is not the slightest evidence that the United States does not intend to fulfill its obligations to Cuba.

Among our obligations to Cuba the recognition of the insurgent civil government pending hostilities was certainly not one. Spain was the only power recognized as among the family of nations with whom we had to deal. The insurgents were, in advance of any recognition, still subjects of Spain in the contemplation of international law, though they were in revolt against their own government. Had they formed an independent nation it would have been necessary to make a treaty of alliance with them. Not being recognized as yet as an independent nation they were not competent to make a treaty. For a similar reason they could not be included formally in the protocol.

It is said, however, that the Cubans, not being included in the protocol, may continue their war against the Spaniards in Cuba. This statement is attributed to a member of the diplomatic corps, who is also reported to have said that the insurgents "as a nation are carrying on a war with Spain." Now, this diplomat certainly knows that the insurgents have never been recognized as a nation, nor even as belligerents. Not being a nation or belligerents in the contemplation of international law, they have not been carrying on a war from the standpoint of international law. Spain and the United States have been the only belligerents in Cuba. It may be said, indeed, that actual war had existed there for more than three years, but the fact remains that no such situation had been officially recognized, and until such recognition is conceded other nations must govern themselves accordingly.

Of course, the Cubans might continue their war against the Spanish troops until they are all gone. But it is not to be assumed that the insurgents are fools. Now that the immediate withdrawal of the Spanish forces, the end for which they have been fighting, has been provided for, it is not to be supposed that they are going to keep on fighting for fun, especially as the United States is exerting every effort to supply them with food and mitigate the sufferings to which their arduous struggle has subjected them. This view is reinforced by the actual facts, for instructions have been issued to them by their leaders to cease fighting. The lack of official recognition should weigh little in view of the fact that the forces of Spain are to quit the island as speedily as possible.

The whole situation in Cuba is still military, and must remain so until the Spanish troops are all gone. The work of forming a stable government for the island may then begin. This may possibly prove a difficult task, but it is not to be undertaken until the time is ripe. There is no reason for any trouble growing out of the failure to recognize the insurgents in the protocol.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bad Failure of the Secretary of War.

The only plausible defense of the manner in which the administrative portion of the army has been managed is presented by Senator Sewell of New Jersey, himself a volunteer soldier in the civil war, and one of the Major Generals selected by the President for service in the recent army creation. It is based on the difficulties of the undertaking. The army, Senator Sewell says, was to be increased from less than 26,000 soldiers to nearly 250,000, and the difficulties attending such an undertaking were great. So they would be in incompetent hands. It needed an able organizing mind to meet and surmount them. They were lessened, however, by the unlimited resources of the government in every direction. Congress had provided all, and more than all, the funds that were necessary to provide the material to equip an army, and United States means and energy in this respect were as conspicuous as in any other. The men came spontaneously into the field. Many of them were already formed into regiments, officered and drilled for the service, and there was competition to be enlisted among the rest. Never was there a nation with better facilities for creating an army and putting it into the field than ours had.

But, admitting that the difficulties were great, what was the obvious method of meeting the emergency? To bring all possible talent and capacity to dealing with them. A master mind was needed at the head of the War department. The more Senator Sewell succeeds in proving that the task of creating this new army was a colossal one, the more does he reflect upon those who failed to bring the best talent of the nation into requisition for it. He proves it to have been essential to have the rarest administrative effectiveness in the War department, and it follows that the country should have been searched over for the strongest Secretary of War, and the department put in his hands. This was not done; it was not even attempted. The opinion seems to have been that the officer then there would do well enough. He was put on trial, and he constantly failed; yet nothing was done to remove him, and to supply his place with one better adapted to it. The case has sometimes been compared to that of President Lincoln with his Secretary of War. President Lincoln had in Simon Cameron at least an able administrative Secretary. He had proved his power in this respect before entering the Cabinet. He was removed more from suspected lack of integrity than from any other cause. In this instance President Lincoln did not wait for a call of the country for Secretary Cameron's removal; he anticipated it. When he found that Mr. Cameron had business friends who were receiving favors in war contracts he at once put Cameron out of office.

Senator Sewell admits that the administration of Secretary Alger has not been a success when he presents excuses for its failure. Secretary Alger had, he says, a new force of 200,000 men to provide for in camps or to send to the seat of war. The work was done so far from satisfactorily that the country rang with complaints of it. It is not reasonable to assume that these were baseless, and it is not difficult to discern that which caused them. Secretary Alger was, in the beginning, appointed to his office from political considerations. The country had known him, not from any public service he had rendered; he had not won national fame in either executive or legislative capacity; he had come into prominence as a rich man, aspiring to the Presidency, and one of his own colleagues in the Cabinet had publicly charged him with taking unscrupulous steps to attain it. He had acquired a certain political following, which it was thought best to take into account in apportioning Cabinet offices. It was possible, but not probable, that he would be equal to the duties of this office when the war broke out.

He has not proved to be equal to them, and his failure has arisen, not alone from incompetency, but from the associations and the methods which attended his induction to office. He came there as a politician, and a politician with a circle of followers to provide for. He had known public life only as a politician, in the sense of the word in its spoils application. The war afforded him great opportunities here. There were many contracts to be awarded, and wide advantages for conferring favors at the hands of his department. We do not think it uncharitable to assume that Secretary Alger used them after the manner of his kind. He had entered politics and had acted in it in that way. The results of his administration, in its failure, point in this direction. Its contrast with the results in the navy seems to confirm it. The navy has been thoroughly efficient. No word of complaint has come of the manner in which it has been directed. The navy has been conducted without regard to politics, and all its affairs have gone on like clockwork. Its contrast to the friction in the army is most impressive. What has made the difference? We can attribute it to but two causes—inefficiency in the head of the War department or the introduction of politics in its administration. The Secretary of War has the alternative of one or the other. We fear that both are responsible.—Boston Herald.

The Control of Cuba.

Let the situation in Cuba be distinctly understood. It is the United States that has vanquished Spain. It is to the United States that Spain is surrendering the island. It is the United States flag that is the emblem of supreme authority. It is the United States government that is now invested with the lawful control of the whole island. Any one who thinks otherwise and acts upon any other theory will be making an unfortunate and perhaps for him a disastrous mistake. The armistice between the United States and Spain must be observed. The man who breaks it, be he American or Spaniard or Cuban, will be committing a crime. If he break it by attacking our forces the victors of El Caney and Santiago will know how to defend themselves. If he break it by attacking the Spaniards he will assail the honor of this government, and this government will know how to deal with him and to vindicate its honor. It would be no light matter for any one to break the peace after the United States government has decreed its reëstablishment.

It is, of course, inconceivable that any American will do such a thing. That even the most irreconcilable of the Spanish volunteers will do so is not to be apprehended. Marshal Blanco may resign to show his futile disapproval of Spain's surrender, but he will not resist the decree, nor will any of his lieutenants. It ought to be equally out of the question that any of the Cubans will seek to continue the strife, and so far as the true leaders and the better portion of the Cuban people are concerned we believe it is. Unfortunately there are in Cuba, as elsewhere, fire-eaters, demagogues, and malcontents—

Men loud against all forms of power—
 Unfurnish'd brows, tempestuous tongues—
Expecting all things in an hour—
 Brass mouths and iron lungs!

To such strife is the breath of life, and plunder and oppression are the highest joys of being. Such men are reported now to be busy inflaming the passions of the thoughtless mob and inciting them to disregard the armistice, defy the United States, and continue guerrilla hostilities against the Spaniards. It will be remembered that the criminal classes of Paris tried a similar game in 1871, the results of which were not inspiring to a repetition of the attempt. We have no idea that a Cuban revolt against law and order would be more successful.

In this contention the United States is not repudiating, but is scrupulously and exactly fulfilling the obligations it assumed in the act of intervention. It did not then recognize the independence or sovereignty of the so-called Cuban republic. It did not promise to establish that republic or to put the insurgents in control of the island. It avowed the intention of pacifying the island. That means to put an end to fighting and to make late belligerents disarm. It means to make the Spaniards stop fighting the Cubans, and equally to make the Cubans stop fighting the Spaniards. It means to make the alien Spanish army quit the island and to make the native belligerents, both Spanish volunteers and Cuban insurgents, disband and return to ways of peace. When that is accomplished, and not until then, it will be time to consider the question of turning the island over to the control of its inhabitants. Until that time the authority of the United States in Cuba is and must remain supreme.—New York Tribune.

Value of Sea Power.

The demonstration of the importance of sea power throughout our war with Spain has been striking; but it is worth noting what a powerful agent in peace-making our navy was even when at rest.

What was it that Spain of late has most dreaded? Not immediately our land forces, either in the Antilles or the Philippines. In Cuba she saw General Shafter's army moving away from the island on account of the fever, and she knew that no campaign against Havana would be tried until after the rainy season. In any case, she was ready to give up both Cuba and Porto Rico, while the fall of Manila had been a foregone conclusion ever since Dewey's victory.

But while nothing over the seas immediately threatened her which she had not already faced, she could not endure the home panic which would be caused by an attack of our fleet on her coasts. That our own government was fully alive to this fact was evident from its continued preparations to send an overwhelming force across the Atlantic in case of a serious hitch in the peace negotiations.

Thus the influence of our sea power was visible even while the negotiations for peace were going on.—Ex.

Pacific's Commercial Future.

The immense commercial possibilities which the Pacific Ocean and countries bordering thereon have in store impress the London Statist, and it expresses the belief that Senator Seward was largely right when he told Congress fifty years ago that this region was to become the chief theater of the events in the world's great hereafter.

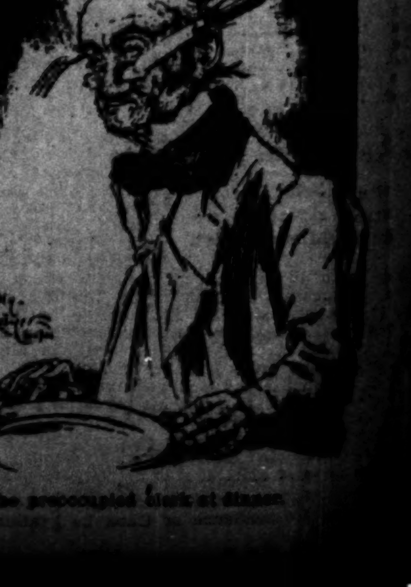
There is already a trade of $3,500,000,000 a year in the Pacific area, not counting coasting business, of which nearly two-thirds is in the western Pacific and far East, about a third in Australasia, and the remainder on the North and South American coast. But the mine of wealth has not half developed yet.

Great possibilities loom up during the next generation, and this explains the greed of European countries to gain a foothold there. Situated midway between Europe and the myriad populations of the Pacific and the far East, the United States is in a position to get a large part of this trade.—Ex.

Best Solution of the Problem.

The quickest way to solve the great Eastern question is for the United States to hold all the Spanish islands in the Pacific and then to cut and own the Nicaragua Canal. That done we shall own the nearest route westward and England the nearest route eastward to the far East, and so the Anglo-Saxon will have the rest of the world at his command, so far as the Pacific is concerned. Get all you can and keep all you get, is a good policy in a case like the present.—Champaign (Ill.) Gazette.

The Power of Habit.



The preoccupied clerk at dinner.

TO WEED OUT THE NAVY.

Many of the Auxiliary Vessels Bought for the War Are to Be Sold.

GLOUCESTER TO BE KEPT.

Vesuvius and Katahdin Considered Failures and Go Out of Commission.

TO KEEP TRADE TO AMERICA

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.

To Dispose of Some Auxiliary Cruisers.

Preparations are being made by the Navy department to dispose of a part of the auxiliary cruisers which were purchased at the beginning of hostilities. About 105 of these vessels were bought and it is the intention of naval officials to retain some of them in the service. Nearly all of them will be placed out of commission at once, orders having already been issued to this effect to the Ajax, which was manned by the Rhode Island Naval Reserves, and the Arctic, manned by the reserves from Maryland. The Sylph, which was converted into a gunboat, will not be sold. The Gloucester, which did such excellent work in its engagement with Admiral Cervera's fleet, will be retained. Before the war the Navy was much in need of supply ships, distilling vessels, and colliers. At the present time, however, the Navy department has a large number of vessels of this class which it will now make a part of the permanent naval establishment. Thus the auxiliary supply ships Glacier, Celtic, and Supply will not be placed out of commission. The distilling ships Iris and Rainbow will also remain in the navy, as will the colliers Abarenda, Brutus, Nero, Nashua, Cæsar, Cassius, Hannibal, Augustus, Lebanon, Leonidas, Scipio, Pompey, and Syndic.

A naval officer is authority for the statement that the monitors Monterey and Monadnock would be permanently kept by the United States at the Philippine Islands. Undoubtedly this government will maintain a permanent naval station in those islands, and these two powerful monitors will probably remain here to protect American interests.

Vesuvius and Katahdin Are Failures.

It has been decided by the Navy department to place the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius out of commission, and it is doubtful if this vessel will again form a part of the navy. Experts do not regard the Vesuvius as being a success. Upon investigation it appears the work done by the dynamite cruiser at Santiago was not near so effective as was at first reported. The main trouble with the Vesuvius is that its guns are immovable, and hence its fire is not accurate. In order to aim the guns upon this vessel the position of the cruiser has to be changed. An officer in the Navy department said in speaking of the Vesuvius:

"It was never known to hit but one thing, and that was the Island of Cuba. It is believed that in an actual engagement with a warship it would be worthless."

The ram Katahdin will also be placed out of commission. Both these vessels were in a measure experiments, and upon repeated tests have proven to be failures.

John Peirce, general contractor of the Chicago public building, arrived in Washington today. He consulted Architect Henry Ives Cobb in regard to a rearrangement of floor space in this building. Mr. Peirce left for New York this afternoon.

Confines Porto Rican Trade to Americans.

Permission was refused today by Secretary Gage to allow foreign steamship lines having offices in this country to engage in carrying passengers and freight between ports in the United States and Porto Rico. While Porto Rico is under military control this trade will be limited to vessels of the United States except in cases where hardships will be imposed. When foreign vessels are allowed to enter Porto Rican ports they will be permitted to carry only passengers and their baggage. Under the order recently issued by the President Porto Rico is practically included in the coasting trade of this country and no domestic freight will be allowed to enter there in foreign bottoms.

Disorder in Santiago Excites Anxiety.

Considerable anxiety is felt by the President over the conditions existing at Santiago. It has been determined to send one regiment of regulars there to preserve order. The Fifth Infantry, now at Tampa, has been ordered to Santiago and will leave Tampa tomorrow on the transports Knickerbocker and Saratoga. The Twenty-third Kansas Infantry and two batteries now at Topeka were ordered to Santiago today. These are all colored troops mustered under the second call and have not left the State since the date of muster. Representative Curtis of Kansas called on Secretary Alger today and secured orders for the movement of the Kansas troops. When these soldiers arrive the garrison at Santiago will consist of nearly 7,000 men.

Strength of United States Standing Army.

Colonel Ward, Assistant Adjutant General, estimates the strength of the regular army of this country at 50,000 men. This is an increase of 23,523 men since April 30. At the outbreak of hostilities the standing army of this country consisted of only [illegible] men, which is known as the peace basis. During the months of May, June, and July the regular army was increased by [illegible] men. It is understood that as soon as Congress meets a bill will be introduced providing for an increase in the regular army of at least twenty-five regiments.

Suspected Spy Jiminez Is Released.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn today ordered the release of Señor Jiminez, the suspected Spanish spy now imprisoned at Fort Monroe, and another suspect who has been confined at Columbus Barracks. Señor Jiminez was captured by secret service officers on the steamer [illegible] bound from New York to Havana. When captured he had in his possession charts and drawings of various parts of the coast of the United States. He admitted that he had formerly been an officer in the Spanish navy, but claimed to have left the service of Spain in 1893.

Preparing Campaign Literature.

During the coming week the Republican congressional committee will place its handbook in the hands of the printer and it will soon be ready for distribution. It will prove of interest to all political parties. It will show what the committee thinks are the vital issues of the coming campaign. The book will show the committee's views to be that free silver will not [illegible] in influencing the voters, and this issue is almost ignored. The Republicans will base their campaign on the good record of President McKinley during his tenancy of office. A large portion of the book is devoted to a review of his administration and great stress is laid on the fact that in his message of April 11 the President strongly [illegible] the independence of Cuba be not recognized, as such recognition might involve the United States in embarrassments, in view of the impossibility of knowing what character of government was to be dealt with. It is pointed out that if the Republic of Cuba had been recognized the forces of the United States could not have operated in Cuba without subordinating themselves to Garcia and becoming his ally in driving out the Spanish troops.

It is also shown that chaotic conditions which might have followed such a course would make this government the laughing stock of the world. In 1896 30,000 copies of this book were used. Secretary Overstreet will arrive here tomorrow and Chairman Babcock next week, when the campaign will begin in earnest.

New Pensions May Reach $12,000,000.

When Commissioner of Pensions Evans was seen today in regard to claims for pensions growing out of the present war it was learned that only 144 applications have been filed. It is estimated there will be 50,000 applications filed as the outgrowth of wounds inflicted and disease contracted during the war. At an average of $20 per month the estimated cost of pensions will be $12,000,000 per annum, but the Commissioner says it is difficult to make anything like an accurate estimate. Claims now on file represent all parts of the union, and as the claims are not filed by States it is impossible to tell which sections of the country are represented. Forty-eight per cent of the claims now on file are for invalid pensions, and 52 per cent are made by widows and minors, who lost their husbands and fathers in the fight for Cuban freedom.

President Can't Attend the Naval Review.

President McKinley today decided he would be unable to attend the naval review in New York harbor Saturday. He will go to the Eastern metropolis, however, to attend the review of the troops now rendezvoused at Montauk Point. An invitation from the Mayor of Rutland, Vt., to witness the dedication of the home of General Rufus Putnam has been declined by Mr. McKinley. So many invitations are pouring in upon the Chief Executive that he has been forced to decline nearly all of them, but he will if possible go to Cincinnati during the G. A. R. encampment and later to the Omaha exposition.

Navy to Buy Big Supply of Projectiles.

Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of steel projectiles are to be purchased by the navy for guns ranging from the smallest to the largest calibers. Bids have been presented for the manufacture of this ammunition by some of the largest ordnance companies in the United States. The lowest bidder for projectiles of the large caliber was the Cumberland Steel Plate company of Cumberland, Md., and the lowest bidder for shells of the smaller size was the United States Projectile company of Bridgeport, Conn.

EXCITING CONTEST FOR CURZON'S PLACE IN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Naylor Leyland, Formerly a Cleveland (O.) Girl, Takes an Active Part in the Campaign Against Her Husband's Opponent.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 18.—Women are playing prominent parts in the election contest at Southport, near Liverpool, for the Parliamentary seat vacated by George N. Curzon on his appointment as Viceroy of India. Mrs. Curzon went through several campaigns in the district. Now another American woman is electioneering there.

Mrs. Naylor Leyland, who was Jennie Chamberlain of Cleveland, commonly called before her marriage "the American beauty," went to Southport today to help her husband in the contest. Sir Herbert Naylor Leyland, who was Curzon's former Liberal opponent, is determined to capture the seat. His wife has been in campaigns before, but Southport is too citified for her use of the pretty scheme of giving kisses for votes, by which another American girl won a rural election for her husband.

Mr. Leyland's opponent, Lord Skelmersdale, is also assisted by his wife, who got into the field first and was making a decided hit with the voters until Lady Leyland hastened to her husband's side to vanquish her rival by her superior beauty, wit, and charm, for the latter is counted the best hostess in England.

Both women attended meetings tonight. Although they have not gone so far as to make speeches, they are doing great election work. The issues are purely local, the principal one being the unpopular management of the extensive Scarisbrick estate, which owns most of the district, Mr. Leyland being one of the heirs.

FUGITIVE OFFERS $1,000 IN RETURN FOR A PARDON.

Son of a Wealthy Norfolk Citizen Bids to Governor Tyler for the Privilege of Returning to the United States.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Joseph Cannon, son of a wealthy Norfolk man and a fugitive from justice, offers to pay the fine of $1,000 imposed upon him and to stay out of Virginia if Governor Tyler will pardon him. He is now in Canada.

Cannon married pretty Lilian Bain of Portsmouth a few years ago. He was a wild fellow and soon became tired of his young wife and plotted with two men named Hall and Smith to blacken her character. Smith turned State's evidence and Cannon and Hall were each sentenced to twelve months in jail and to pay a fine of $1,000. They jumped their bail bonds, Hall going to the Klondike and Cannon to Canada. Mrs. Cannon got a divorce and $7,000 alimony, which Cannon's father paid, and then remarried.

Cannon's father is willing to pay the $1,000 fine, and Governor Tyler has the matter under consideration. It is not considered likely he will grant a pardon.

WILL REDUCE BREWERY FORCES

Combination Will Throw Many Men Out of Work—Uniform Makers Will Be Idle.

The recent combine of Chicago breweries will result, it is said, in the cutting down of the forces employed. Offices of the new combination were opened at Rooms 1136-1139 Stock Exchange Building yesterday morning, and office employés of the individual breweries will soon be discharged.

Several hundred persons will also be thrown out of work within a few days in this city because of the stopping of the manufacture of brown duck uniforms for United States troops. The Keating, Smith & Southard company, 335 Wabash avenue, have cut up over 50,000 yards of brown cotton duck within the last few weeks, and the most of the material has gone into the 78,000 pieces sent the soldiers.

The sum of $60,000 has been paid out by the War department for goods, most of which has been made up into blankets and haversacks. A score of manufacturing and jobbing houses have been employed on the work.

Sciagraph Is a Failure.

Chief of Police Barrram of Evanston, who has been a cripple since June, 1897, when he fell from his bicycle near Glencoe, endeavored to learn yesterday by means of the X-ray whether he will ever be able to discard his crutches. The camera failed to operate, however, and the photograph was a failure.

PLAN TO GET PURE WATER.

Commissioner McGann Would Turn Calumet River Into Drainage Canal.

STOP LAKE POLLUTION.

Experts Appointed to Consider the Feasibility of the Proposition.

FEDERAL AID IS EXPECTED.

The Ninety-fifth street sewer problem took on a new and a larger form yesterday, and now will include not only the drainage of the territory mapped out, but also a settlement of the question of how the Calumet River is to be prevented from polluting Lake Michigan and fouling the water which is supplied to residents of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake through the Sixty-eighth street pumping works.

Commissioner of Public Works McGann has named City Engineer Erickson, Superintendent of Sewers Davidson, and Engineers William Lee, William Lowe, and C. D. Hill a commission to take up and consider the matter in all its bearings, and, after they have agreed upon a plan, to open up negotiations with the Sanitary District trustees with a view of obtaining their aid in the putting of the plan into execution.

"We have stopping thinking about the Ninety-fifth street sewer matter and taken up a greater one," said Commissioner McGann. "You will remember on March 20, 1897, Mayor Harrison wrote a letter to the sanitary trustees in which he called their attention to the fact that as long as the Calumet River is allowed to contaminate the drinking water of 20 per cent of the city's population the drainage canal could not be considered a success, or the work of the trustees finished until some method had been devised and put in execution whereby the water of the Calumet could be turned away from Lake Michigan. With the conclusions of that letter the trustees agreed, and they and the city administration are now preparing to face the problem which the Mayor outlined then.

Must Clean Calumet River.

"It is not enough to drain the Ninety-fifth street sewer system into the drainage canal; the other sewers which now drain into the Calumet, including the Wentworth and Indiana avenues and Halsted street sewers, must also be drained into the drainage canal. In fact, the Calumet River must be cleaned and the best way of doing it to my mind is to change its course so that it may run into the drainage canal, instead of into the lake, as now.

"The plans which will be considered by the commission which I appointed today will contemplate the building of a canal connecting the Calumet River with the drainage canal through the Sag. No engineering difficulties are in the way and the cost ought not to be over $5,000,000. It must be done if all the money we have spent on the drainage canal is not to be wasted.

"My own idea is that the federal government ought to do the work as part of its plan for digging a canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. Uncle Sam is now building a canal between Rock Island and Hennepin, Ill., and when it is completed will take over that part of the Illinois and Michigan canal west of Joliet. Between here and Joliet the drainage canal will be used, but if the federal government were to put in a cut-off between the drainage canal and the Calumet River harbor through the Sag it would be of great value, as doing away with the long detour through the Chicago River.

"If the federal government will not do the work then the city, or rather the city and the Sanitary district, must, and for that purpose we will advocate taking into the Sanitary district the land south of Eighty-seventh street, which would be benefited by this project."

Boldenweck Favors the Plan.

President Boldenwick of the Sanitary district agreed with Commissioner McGann as to the necessity of diverting the water of the Calumet from Lake Michigan and said the trustees would enter heartily into any plan for that end. He also called attention to the fact that under the terms of the drainage law the trustees would soon have to send more water down the drainage canal than could be carried through the Chicago River with safety to navigation, and so some conduit to put more water into the canal would be a necessity.

Under the plans of Commissioner McGann if this cutoff canal is built Congress will also be appealed to to put into effect, in the case of the Calumet, the federal law forbidding the fouling of harbors and navigable streams.

The proceedings which were instituted against P. C. Haley, attorney for the Drainage board in Will County, by the State Canal Commissioners last Saturday were voluntarily withdrawn by the prosecution in Judge Hilscher's court at Joliet yesterday. According to the friends of Mr. Haley this indicates a weakening in the fight by the Canal Commissioners.

The permit for the Illinois Central roundhouses in Twenty-sixth street probably will be granted tomorrow. The contract for building them has already been let to ex-Mayor George B. Swift.

Ice Licenses Revoked.

Two ice wagon licenses issued by E. D. Hessen, 242 East Twenty-fifth street, were revoked yesterday on recommendation of Health Commissioner Reynolds. It appeared that early in the summer Hessen obtained the licenses for the two wagons on the representation that they were for the Knickerbocker Ice company. They were accordingly charged up to the running account kept with that company, and by virtue of them Hessen went on selling ice on his own account and in opposition to the trust, which was unwittingly paying his license fees for him. Lately, however, it learned of the situation, and it was on complaint of the Knickerbocker company the licenses were revoked.

City Engineer Erickson has prepared a statement of the work of the water-works for two years, by which it appears that as a result of $61,000 spent in repairs on pumps the saving in fuel has amounted to $9,620 in a year, and the capacity of the pumps has been increased 1,000,000,000 gallons a month. This is outside of the added capacity gained by the new pumps.

A large delegation of North Clark street property-owners, headed by Alderman Maltby, called on Commissioner McGann yesterday to see if the paving of that street between Division and North avenue with asphalt could not be hastened in order to have it completed this year. Some of the owners have protested against the improvement. Commissioner McGann said he would do all he could to hasten the work legally, but the law could not be evaded.

DECLARES THE FLAG MUST NEVER BE LOWERED AT MANILA.

Significant Utterance of Ex-Representative McCreary of Kentucky After an Interview with President McKinley.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Much comment was excited today by a call ex-Representative McCreary made on the President. He is a Democrat of conservative views. He served a number of years in the House when President McKinley was a member of that body, and they knew and liked each other. Mr. McCreary was for several years a leading member of the Foreign Affairs committee of the House. Two years ago he declined a renomination to Congress, but is still active in Kentucky politics. Speaking of the Philippines he said:

"I am not in favor of giving up any place over which our flag floats. It is wisely provided in the protocol that the United States shall occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the determination of the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines. We must preserve and hold forever that which Dewey and his brave men so gallantly won. The commission to be appointed by the President will, after proper investigation, report as to what part of the Philippine Islands the United States shall occupy and govern permanently.

"The problem of the Philippines is not difficult if we consider it from a purely patriotic and American standpoint. While it was proper for our people to oppose territorial expansion for many years, except where the territory was contiguous, conditions have changed. The days of our isolation are over. To preserve our leadership among nations we must be controlled by great events and the demands of the times. China and Japan and the southeastern provinces of Asia constitute the great commercial theater of the future, and present attractive markets for our agricultural, industrial, and mechanical products. They are logically our customers and allies in trade, for they are nearer to us than to England, Germany, or France.

"The war and the demands of commerce have given us the Hawaiian Islands by annexation. It remains to be seen how we will utilize and appreciate these important acquisitions. Our great navy will have to be supplied with coaling stations, and Hawaii and the Philippines will have to be used.

"For the benefit of our navy and for the great benefit of commerce and trade the Nicaragua Canal should be built, but the United States should buy the land through which it is built, and own and operate the canal independently and exclusively. All trade routes from our country for steam vessels pass Cuba and Porto Rico in going to the Nicaragua Canal. The construction of the Suez Canal destroyed the equilibrium of commerce and benefited England and remote nations. The United States can adjust this equilibrium and benefit our people by the construction of the Nicaragua Canal."

EXPECT A CARLOS MANIFESTO TO BE ISSUED SOON.

Pretender Preparing to Assert His Right to the Throne, Although the Government of Madrid Belittles His Available Resources.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Madrid, via Biarritz, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Don Carlos' manifesto proclaiming his right to the throne is expected soon, although the government Ministers assert he will be unable to secure sufficient funds to carry on a revolution, and that he will be forced to postpone the uprising until spring.

All signs, however, indicate Carlos will not delay long. Meanwhile the government increases daily its precautions to prevent the rising. The Captain General of Aragon has closed all Carlist clubs and associations. A few small bands are appearing daily in different parts of Spain showing the state of the fermentation and the impatience of the fanatical republicans.

The Carlist cause is being helped by the general irritation against the government. There were several skirmishes during the week past. Carbineers near Sueca, in Valencia, fought an armed band smuggling arms. One corporal and one civilian were severely wounded. The civil guard near Tarragona captured four men carrying twelve old guns. Three dead and one dying carbineers were found near Alcanice's Province.

To Simplify the Commandments.

Edinburgh's School board has decided to simplify the Ten Commandments, to be taught the children in the public schools.

BASIS OF THE COUNTY TAXES

Assessments for 1898 Are $17,623,946 Less than They Were Last Year.

DECREASE ON ALL LINES.

Valuation of Town and City Lots Falls Off More than $12,000,000.

SUMMARY OF THE FIGURES.

Tax Clerk Cameron completed his abstract of the returns of the various Assessors of Cook County for 1898 yesterday and it is now ready for the State Board of Equalization, which meets in Springfield on Sept. 13.

The abstract shows a decrease of $17,623,946 in the assessed value of property in the entire county since 1897, the totals of the assessments being $180,041,162 for 1898 and $197,665,108 for 1897. The decrease is on all lines of property and the county Assessors make no better showing than the Assessors within the city limits.

On personal property the assessment for 1897 was $26,190,817. This year it is $21,512,933, a decrease of $4,677,884. On railroad property other than trackage and rolling stock the total last year was $1,232,341. This year it is $909,685, a decrease of $322,656. On lands the total last year was $11,474,261. This year it is $1,946,509, a loss of $527,752. On town and city lots, the principal source of assessment, the total last year was $158,767,689. This year the total is $146,672,035, a decrease of $12,095,654.

The report of the County Clerk on the various lines of assessment gives the following summary for the classes of taxable property assessed:

PERSONAL PROPERTY — ENUMERATED CLASSES.

Character.	No.	Value.	
Horses	24,934	$ 410,320	
Cattle	28,564	185,294	
Mules	89	771	
Sheep	667	750	
Hogs	8,717	10,242	
Steam engines and boilers	425	107,333	
Safes	442	25,107	
Billiard tables	158	3,169	
Carriages and wagons	17,390	371,683	
Watches & clocks	4,374	11,759	
Sewing machines	2,932	12,760	
Pianos	8,144	283,633	
Organs and melodeons	466	8,827	
Franchises		500	
Patent rights	1	400	
Steamboats and other vessels	247	147,850—	$ 1,530,298

PERSONAL PROPERTY—UNENUMERATED.

Merchandise	$ 8,579,589	
Material and manufactured goods	1,247,831	
Machinery, tools, implements—manufacturers'	935,265	
Machinery, tools, implements—agriculture	63,927	
Gold and silver plate and plated ware	17,834	
Diamonds and jewelry	137,529	
Money of banks, bankers, and brokers	73,206	
Credits of banks, bankers, and brokers	12,180	
Money of other than banks and bankers	839,556	
Credits of other than banks and bankers	1,446,795	
Bonds and stocks	2,706,090	
Shares of capital stock of companies other than Illinois corporations	10,000	
Pawnbrokers' property	5,400	
Property of corporations not otherwise enumerated	1,057,887	
Bridge property	100	
Saloon and eating-house property	31,506	
Household and office property	2,465,448	
Investments in real estate and improvements upon same	1,555	
Grain of all kinds	41,325	
Shares of stock of State and national banks	227,459	
All other personal property	83,159—	$ 19,982,635
Total of personal property of all descriptions		$ 21,512,933
Railroad property other than trackage and rolling stock—		
Personal	$ 271,915	
425 acres of land	47,549	
Lots	590,221—	$ 909,685
Real estate—		
Improved lands, 352,176 acres	$ 6,359,523	
Unimproved lands, 91,186 acres	4,586,986—	$ 10,946,509
Real estate—		
210,265 improved town and city lots	119,734,583	
508,199 unimproved city and town lots	26,937,509—	$146,672,035
Total of all classes of assessed property		$180,041,162

SPLIT IN LABOR FEDERATION.

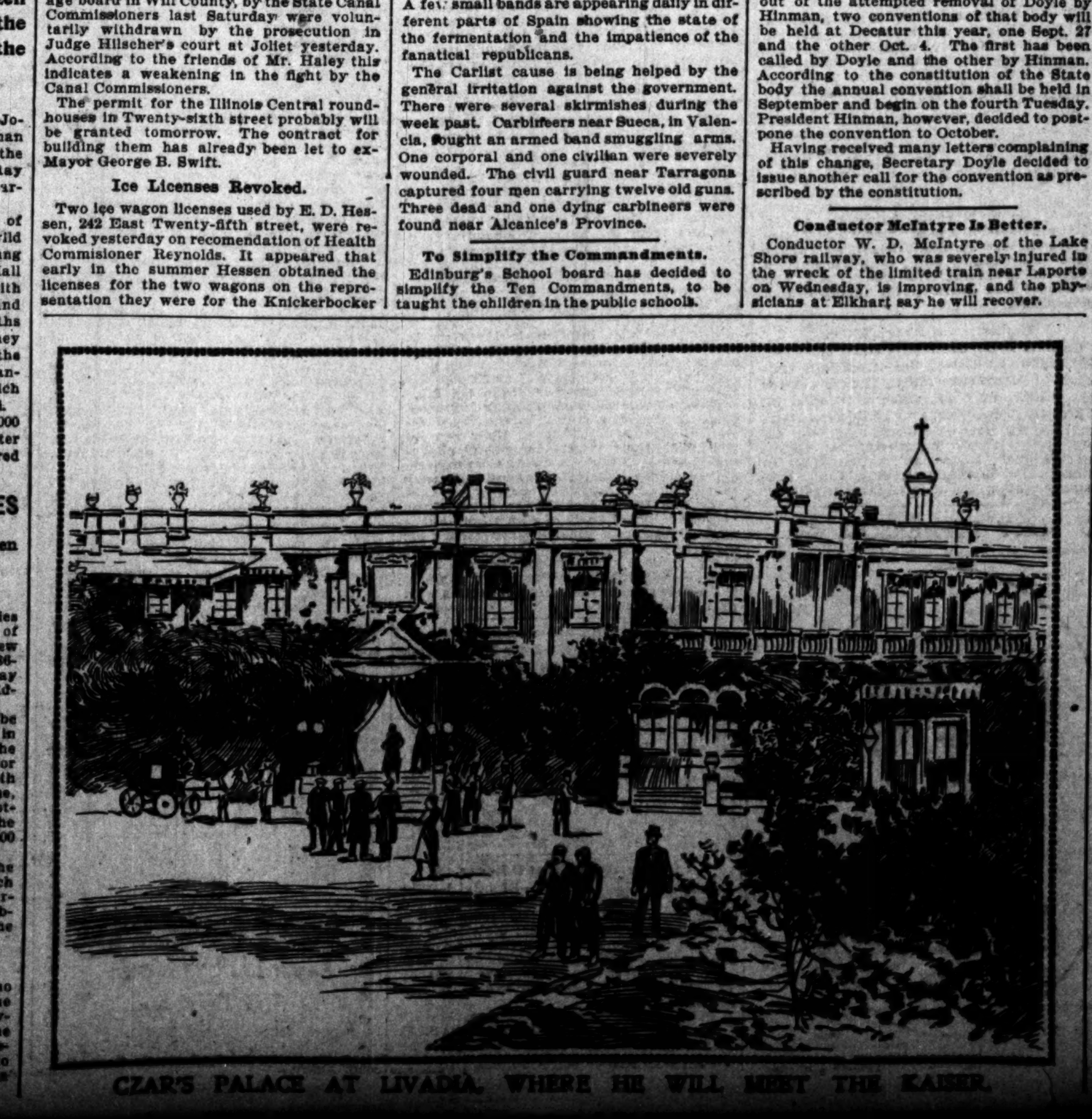
Two Conventions of the State Body Called for Different Dates by President and Secretary.

As the result of the differences between President Hinman of the State Federation of Labor and Secretary P. F. Doyle, growing out of the attempted removal of Doyle by Hinman, two conventions of that body will be held at Decatur this year, one Sept. 27 and the other Oct. 4. The first has been called by Doyle and the other by Hinman. According to the constitution of the State body the annual convention shall be held in September and begin on the fourth Tuesday. President Hinman, however, decided to postpone the convention to October.

Having received many letters complaining of this change, Secretary Doyle decided to issue another call for the convention as prescribed by the constitution.

Conductor McIntyre Is Better.

Conductor W. D. McIntyre of the Lake Shore railway, who was severely injured in the wreck of the limited train near Laporte on Wednesday, is improving, and the physicians at Elkhart say he will recover.



CZAR'S PALACE AT LIVADIA, WHERE HE WILL MEET THE KAISER.

BASIS OF OUR LIBERTY.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S ADDRESS ON "THE TRIAL BY JURY."

New York's Well-Known Advocate Speaks Before the American Bar Association at Saratoga—Has No Fear of Free Institutions Being Endangered by Ambition for Acquisition of Territory—Peace Settlement May Be Safely Intrusted to the President.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—A large audience assembled in convention hall today and listened to the annual address to the American Bar association by Joseph H. Choate of New York.

Mr. Choate, in opening his address, said it might have been expected he would enter upon a discussion of some of the important questions which must arise out of the consequences and results of the war. He made but a brief reference to the conflict between Spain and the United States, however, and devoted his entire address to a thoughtful consideration of the trial by jury.

In his reference to the war Mr. Choate said the God of Battles and the judgment of nations have completely vindicated the conflict, and he had no fear that any ambition for dominion would bring upon us any calamity or dishonor. He believed the terms of peace can be safely entrusted to the President, and he was "not in favor of intruding upon him too much outside advice and assistance. The war, of course, could not cease until every foot of American soil was purged of the last vestige of Spanish power; but in war, as in laws, the beaten party must pay the costs, and in settling the terms of peace and meeting the novel problems and the serious and unexpected responsibilities which the triumph of our arms has imposed upon us in both hemispheres, responsibilities which we cannot shirk if we would, and would not if we could, the government must not be held too rigidly to purposes and expectations declared before the commencement of the war and in utter ignorance of its possible results."

Taking up then his subject, "The Trial by Jury," Mr. Choate recalled the feature of the recent trial of Zola in France, saying that in the verdict of the French court "every safeguard of personal liberty enjoyed in England and America for two centuries had been violated. We could not read the account of the trial without contrasting it with our own trial by jury, or without the pious utterance from every lip, 'Thank God! I am an American.'"

No Substitute for a Jury.

The American jury system, Mr. Choate declared, was so imbedded in our constitution that there can be no substantial fear that any of us will live to see the people consent to give it up. For the trial of persons charged with crimes he did not believe any material alteration of its character will ever be thought of. No substitute has ever been suggested that would command the approval of a corporal's guard of lawyers or of laymen.

Mr. Choate gave what, in his opinion, were the essential elements in a jury trial. First, a wise, learned, impartial, and competent Judge; twelve honest and intelligent jurors, drawn from the body of the community's earnest and loyal advocates, sworn to do their whole duty; the indispensable presence of the public.

Considering the evils incident to trial by jury, he believed they could all be remedied, not by material alteration but by better administration of the system. He strongly opposed the theory which favored a verdict by less than twelve members of the jury.

"There is one other abuse," concluded Mr. Choate, "against which we can at least utter an indignant protest. I mean the toleration of judicial candidates who are willing or permitted to pay for their nomination or to pay their party for their election. No matter what their personal or professional qualifications in other respects may be, such a means of reaching the office cannot but degrade the bench.

"Give us, then, competent jurors, able Judges, and honest, fearless, and learned advocates, and trial by jury, which I am sure the people of America are determined to maintain, will still be the best safeguard of their lives, their liberties, and their property."

Regular Reports Received.

At the close the chair announced the following committee to consider a number of bills now pending before the Congress of the United States with regard to trade marks: Arthur Stewart of Maryland, Edmund Wetmore of New York, J. H. Hoyt of Ohio, J. H. Raymond of Illinois, and Francis Rowle of Pennsylvania.

Under the head of standing committees reports were made on commercial law by H. C. Tompkins of Alabama, international law by Everett P. Wheeler of New York, and on law reporting and digesting by E. L. Keasbey of New Jersey.

General E. F. Bullard of New York City introduced the following, which was upon motion referred to the Committee on International Law for report next year:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of the American Bar association it is the duty of our government to utilize its present object to secure to the people of the Philippine Islands, as far as is practicable, the benefits of American civilization."

The session this evening was devoted to reports on expression and classification of law, Indian legislation, uniform State laws, federal code of criminal procedure, patent law, uniformity of procedure and comparative law, parole and indeterminate sentences of prisoners, federal courts, and appeals from orders appointing receivers.

Section of Legal Education.

At the meeting of the section on legal education this afternoon an able paper on "Forces in the Law and Method and Arrangements" was read by Charles W. Needham of Washington, D. C. This was followed by a conference between members of the State Boards of Law Examiners of the various States where boards exist. The following States were represented: Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The conference was opened by Judge James Dewey of Massachusetts, who was followed by the Hon. Mr. Fink of New Hampshire, George W. Watrous of Connecticut, and W. P. Godell of New York.

Incident to the conference William Wirt Howe of New Orleans, La., was elected chairman of the section for the ensuing year and Judge M. Sharp of Baltimore, Md., Secretary.

The second and concluding session of the section on patent law was held this afternoon. The retiring President, Edmund Wetmore of New York, submitted his report, which was adopted, after which these officials for the ensuing year were elected: James H. Raymond of Chicago, chairman, and Arthur Steuart of Baltimore, Md., Secretary.

WELL PLAYING ITS OLD TRICKS.

"Lost" Artesian in Lincoln Park Goes Dry and Flows Again, to Neighbors' Surprise.

The artesian well at the foot of St. James' court in Lincoln Park, which became famous a year ago as the "lost well," has again been manifesting signs of irregularity, and the neighbors who have depended on it for their supply of drinking water have been alarmed. Hundreds of people daily carry jugs to and from the well and great numbers of people who pass stop to drink.

For some time the flow has been diminishing, and several days ago it stopped altogether. After a day or two the stream started again and there has been an ample supply since. The cause has not been explained, but the park officials say no further trouble is expected.

Health Commissioner Reynolds has been striving to have the residents who use the water make sure that it is purified by boiling. His warnings have not been regarded by all, and there is danger, he says, in this carelessness.

$7 to Marquette and Return.

The Northwestern line will sell round trip tickets from Chicago to Marquette, Mich., Aug. 19, at $7, good until Aug. 31. Train with through sleeping car leaves at 10:30 p. m., and reaches Marquette early next morning. For berths, tickets, and full particulars apply to office, 212 Clark street, or station.

Work of the British Parliament.

The British Parliament during its existence has passed about 20,000 statutes, 5,000 [illegible]

MR. ALLISON WILL SERVE.

Iowa Senator Accepts Membership in Lafayette Monument Commission.

APPOINTED BY F. W. PECK

Funds for the Memorial Structure to Be Raised in Public Schools.

MAJOR BRACKETT IS COMING.

Although Senator Allison of Iowa has declined a place on President McKinley's peace commission, he will be a member of the commission which is to plan the raising of funds for the proposed Lafayette monument, and to supervise its erection and the ceremonial of unveiling at the Paris exposition, July 4, 1900. While in Chicago yesterday he accepted the appointment, which was tendered by Commissioner General Peck.

The monument commission is to consist of nine members, all of whom have been selected by Mr. Peck, though time has not elapsed for the receipt of acceptances from five of them. Those who have accepted besides Senator Allison are Edward Everett Hale of Boston, Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, and Frank Thompson of Philadelphia, President of the Pennsylvania railroad system. President William McKinley will be the honorary President of the commission, and Robert J. Thompson, who originated the project, will be the secretary, shouldering the burden of the actual work. Secretary of State W. R. Day is one of the five whose answers to invitations have not been received.

Lafayette Day in the Schools.

A meeting of the commission may be called in a few days in Chicago, and it is expected that the majority of the members will be present. It is believed President McKinley will issue within a week a proclamation setting aside Oct. 19 as Lafayette day. Secretary Thompson, as soon as the proclamation is issued, will call upon Governors and State Superintendents of Schools to assist in bringing the project before schools within their States, for it is designed that the school children and college students of the country shall raise the entire $250,000 which is to be the cost of the monument.

"It is the purpose to have the schools all over the country give entertainments on that day," said Secretary Thompson. "No prescribed form for raising the money will be insisted upon, though it is likely that suggestions for a form of local celebrations and entertainments will be made. The universities will be asked to do their share. I think many of the larger institutions will give French plays or have oratorical contests, the subject matter of the orations being from history contemporary with Lafayette and from events in his life.

"The work of the commission will be done in Chicago, though it will not be necessary for members of the commission to be here. The commission may never hold a meeting until the dedication time approaches, though a first meeting is desirable in some ways. The business will be transacted by correspondence."

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage has been asked to be the Treasurer of the commission and it is understood that he will consent to serve.

Brackett Expected Here Today.

Major Fred Brackett of Baltimore, who was appointed secretary of the exposition commission Wednesday by President McKinley, will be in Chicago today. The news of the appointment was pleasing to Mr. Peck.

"I recommended the appointment to the President," he said, "and feel assured that the services of Major Brackett will be of great value to the commission. Major Brackett was a division chief in the Treasury department, and will be able to give assistance in our dealings with the department. He was indorsed by Secretary Gage and by Controller Dawes, as well as by myself."

Mr. Peck held a cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon, Superintendent of Affairs Paul Blackmar, Superintendent of Exhibits J. H. McGibbons, Count Valcourt de Vermont, and F. J. V. Skiff, director of the Mines and Mining department, being present. Superintendent McGibbons reported that at the present rate of applications for space the United States would have 16,000 exhibiters at the exposition.

DINGLEY ON NEW PROBLEMS.

He Expects Ultimately the Annexation of Cuba—Views on the Philippines.

Representative Nelson Dingley of Maine, in an interview published in the New York Tribune of Wednesday, had this to say on the new problems confronting the nation:

"I find politics quiet throughout the State, although Republicans are earnestly following the course of events and are eager to support President McKinley in what he has done and has before him to do in shaping our national destiny.

"The question of the Philippines is most difficult to dispose of, and cannot yet be reckoned with. It is interesting to note the growth of public opinion all over the country for the complete annexation of the group. From all parts of the country this is heard. A most important point in this connection is the attitude of the religious press and the Christian church, which is practically a unit for annexation. This great element of our population we would naturally expect to find arrayed against a proposition of this character, inasmuch as it comprehends a departure from our established national policy. In this instance, however, the reason is obvious. They feel that it would be a crime to turn the Philippines back to the incompetent rule of Spain. The alternative must be government by this country. The influence of this great conservative element of our population must exercise weight in determining this question of the Philippines.

"I look to see a large and prosperous business growing out of the relations between this country and Cuba and Porto Rico. Ultimately the islands will become Americanized by the influence of our people going there to develop their resources. Cuba I look to see ultimately annexed. While our disclaimer of territorial aggrandizement, made in declaring war, was honestly meant, and I doubt not is so understood by the world, events occurring appear to indicate that the island is not capable of self-government. If this shall prove to be true, there can be no other course than for the United States to remain in power there. In time these islands can be so brought under American influence as to render them possible of government under the State system that prevails with the whole country.

"It is still possible that war may be renewed, for until a treaty is signed it is not to be predicted what Spain will do, and until that time our army and navy must be maintained upon a war footing.

"The war taxes, some of them, will probably be retained permanently. The stamp tax will be the first to be done away with. I should say it will have to be retained not longer than a year and a half. The other features of the war taxes will probably remain, for they are not annoyingly felt."

IF YOU FEEL "ALL PLAYED OUT"

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It repairs broken nerve force, clears the brain, and strengthens the stomach.

Music Affects Circulation of the Blood.

It has been proved, as the result of experiments, that the circulation of the blood is affected by music.

GAY DOINGS AT NEWPORT

NOTABLE EVENTS AT RHODE ISLAND'S FASHIONABLE RESORT.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Gives a Dinner Dance to Forty Young People Followed by a Cotillon—Mrs. Potter Palmer Entertains Mrs. Fred D. Grant at "Friedheim"—Mrs. Gerry Has an Egyptian Night—Mrs. Henry Clews' Guests at "The Rocks."

Newport, R. I., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—This is the busiest social evening thus far this season. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner dance this evening to about forty young people, which was followed by a cotillion and informal dancing. The dinner was served on round tables in the large banquet hall right off the main hallway. An illuminated fountain in the rear of the main staircase filled with fish and growing plants was the object of great attention. The main hallway, the billiard room, reception and ante rooms, and the loggia were used, each of these adjoining the main hallway. The guests at dinner included: Miss Brooks, Reginald Brooks, Miss Anna Sands, J. F. Brice, Miss French, Miss Burden, I. Townsend Burden Jr., Miss Charlotte Whiting, Miss Clapp, Miss Elsie Clews, Henry Clews Jr., Miss Whitehouse, Fitzhugh Whitehouse Jr., Miss Cushing, Miss Grant, Miss Gerry, Potter Palmer Jr., Robert L. Gerry, Peter Gerry, Miss Hoffman, R. N. Ellis, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Kane, Miss Paulding, Miss Davis, H. P. Rogers, Miss Rogers, John R. Livermore, Worthington Whitehouse, William G. Stackpole II., Miss Rogers, Miss Gray, and Harry Gray.

After dinner a supper was served. The music for the cotillion struck up by Mullaly's Orchestra, and the first figure was formed with Worthington Whitehouse, a guest at the "Breakers," leading. The favors were gold top smelling bottles, canes, writing sets, telephone sets, engagement lists, shavers, paper cutters, match safes, brownies, inkwells, military ornaments, parasols, bell clips, calendars, and other pretty as well as useful articles.

After the dancing began there were a number of other guests who joined the party. On the 23d inst. Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a musical, when Miss Eustis will be heard for the first time here this season.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a dinner this evening at "Friedheim" in honor of Mrs. Fred D. Grant. Her new gold service was used. The decorations were American beauty roses. The guests: Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Miss Josephine Johnson, Colonel George R. Fearing, Edward L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

There were also three other especially large dinners. Commodore and Mrs. Gerry at "Sea Verge" had an Egyptian night, lotus flowers being used in great trays of water, forming a miniature River Nile that lacked only Cleopatra's barge to make it seem complete. Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at "The Rocks." A great round table was set with a center piece of silver containing gloxinias. Beneath this piece was a mirror, around which was a large circle of yellow flowers and maiden hair ferns. Mrs. E. S. Willing's dinner had green and white decorations of ferns and hydrangeas.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Hately-Hall Bridal Party—Mrs. Hunt Gives a Dinner at the Chicago Golf Club.

The bridal party for the Hately-Hall wedding to be celebrated on Wednesday, Aug. 24, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, will be as follows: Maid of honor, Miss Jessie Hall; best man, Mr. Allen B. Forbes; bridemaids, Miss Laura Hately and Miss Marie Hately; ushers, Mr. George Ranney, Mr. Paul Healy, Mr. Alan C. McIlvaine, and Mr. Newton Hudson of St. Louis. The Rev. C. H. Bixby will perform the ceremony.

Miss Isabel Garghill and Mr. Leonard T. Beecher of Evanston, whose engagement was announced recently, were married at St. Mary's Catholic Church yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. Only a few friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher will be "at home" after Oct. 16 at 1433 Judson avenue, Evanston.

The wedding of Miss Helen Jeffery, daughter of Mrs. J. Jeffery, to Dr. John K. McKinnon was celebrated at 5 o'clock on Wednesday at the residence of the bride's mother, 1323 Newport avenue. The Rev. Harvey Calkins officiated.

Mr. Jarvis Hunt gave a dinner last evening at the Chicago Golf club at Wheaton.

Mrs. J. Livingston, 3400 South Park avenue, gave an "at home" yesterday afternoon for Miss Romer of Oskaloosa. The hours were from 4 to 6 o'clock. Miss Romer is the fiancée of Mrs. Livingston's son.

Mrs. H. C. Wicker and Miss Wicker will return from the East in September.

Mrs. Seneca D. Kimbark and Miss Kimbark are at their country place near Bear Lake, Mich.

Mrs. William H. Lessig is expected to arrive in the city today to visit her mother, Mrs. William Bell, 3930 Lake avenue.

Mrs. W. W. Shaw is the guest of Mrs. Joseph S. Sosman at her summer residence at Lake Bluff.

HELPING ALONG A PET PROJECT.

Social Leaders Give a Benefit Entertainment for the Proposed Sea Wall at Narragansett.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Narragansett's pet project, the completion of its granite sea wall, received a big boost this evening by a benefit performance in the Casino, to which society turned out en masse. More than $1,000 was cleared, practically all the participants donating their services. The bill consisted of a series of the Charles Dana Gibson pictures and the farce "When a Man's Married," which had a run of more than 100 nights at the Lyceum Theater, New York.

James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering Hackett of Daniel Frohman's forces, who have been summering here since their return from Europe, appeared in their old parts, Mr. Hackett generously directing the rehearsals and production. Music was furnished by the Austrian and Hungarian Bands of the Casino.

Among the patronesses were: Mrs. H. B. Kane and Mrs. Edward Mitchell of New York, Mrs. P. S. P. Randolph and Mrs. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Alex. Brown of Baltimore. With another benefit of equal magnitude the sea wall will be finished.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

HOW THE SQUIRE WON HER.

SQUIRE CLOVER listened in silence, but with a quiet smile upon his lips, to his old cronies' yarns of their various haps and mishaps in their younger days in trying to get possession of the girl of their choice.

But after they had all spoken he knocked the ashes out of his pipe, and, proceeding to refill it, said:

"Ay, neighbors, ye've told some pretty queer stories, but I'll warrant I can tell one that'll match 'em. I rather guess 'twould astonish those acquainted with my quiet, modest-looking wife, yonder, to know how it was that I thought of takin' her for better or worse."

"Now, David," expostulated Mrs. Clover, both reddening and smiling as she met her husband's quizzical look. "Why will you tell that silly story? If you hadn't cared to take me, you could have left me alone."

"Ah, sure, it's easy talkin'," said the squire, shaking his head with demure gravity. "But when a girl—an' especially sich a pretty one—flies directly into a fellow's arms what else can he do? That's what I'd like to know!"

Mrs. Clover gathered up her work and ran away, and her husband, after shaking his jolly sides with silent laughter, gradually recovered himself and proceeded to satisfy the curiosity he had aroused, thus:

"I was a poor boy, as perhaps ye know, with nothin' but a pair of stout arms an' broad shoulders to push my way in the world with.

"The summer I was 21 I went to work for Sue's father. Mr. Bean was a well-to-do farmer, and Sue his only child. He wasn't anyways stuck up about his property, but he set a great store by Sue, an' as he knew that some day she'd have as good a farm as there was in the country, nat'rally expected that the man who got her would be able to give as much as he took.

"So I had no more idea of ever bein' Sue's husband than I had of flyin', an' yit the fust time I set eyes on her I knew, as well as I know now, that no other woman would ever be to me what she was.

"They were real nice sort of folks, who treated their help like their own family, an' I soon began to feel at home.

"All but with Sue; I couldn't seem to say two or three words to her without blunderin', an' was always doin' some awkward thing or other when I went nigh her.

"I don't think I'd have felt quite so shy if I'd have known her opinion of me, for I wasn't a bad-lookin' chap in my young days.

"I hadn't been to Mr. Bean's long afore I found out that Sue had a beau. His name was Silas Peterkin, son of the storekeeper down at the village.

"He was a white-faced, slim-waisted feller, with little hands an' feet, that I'd been ashamed to own, but which he seemed to feel mighty proud of.

"Sue never seemed to act as though she had any partic'lar likin' for Silas, but 'twas easy seen that the old folks set great store by him, an' was mighty pleasant at the idea of his steppin' up to their darter.

"So matters went on until September, when Mr. Bean give a huskin' party. We young fellers set to work with a will, an' afore sunset the corn was all husked an' piled away, an' the barn floor swept clean for the dance an' supper he was to have in the evenin'.

"Pretty soon the women folks began to flock in, but Sue was the prettiest of the hull lot, dressed in her white frock, with the pink ribbon tied around her waist.

"Silas Peterkin, he was there, of course, an' as soon as I see him I went to the house.

"As I was standin' on the back steps, out of sorts with myself an' everybody else, I heard a voice say:

"'David!'

"An' turning round I saw Sue, lookin' as smilin' as a basket of chips.

"'Ain't you comin' down to the barn?' says she.

"'I ruther guess I ain't wanted,' says I.

"'O, yes, you are,' says she; 'I want you.'

"She looked an' spoke so sweet that I was enamost a mind to go. But just then I heard Silas callin' her, an' mutterin' somethin' about havin' some tools to grind, I walked off.

"I was most sorry for't, though, when I caught a sight of her face as she walked away with Silas, an' saw how sober it was.

"Sittin' down on the back steps, I went to work, the raspin' of my file soundin' a deal pleasanter to my ears than the fiddlin' that floated up from the barn down in the medder.

"It had been uncommonly hot for a number of days past, but this had been the hottest one of all. There was a strange look to the sky, too; it was streaked overhead with purple an' vi'let, with a sort of yellow glare in the west.

"When I went to fodder the cattle, I found the poor critters huddled together in one corner of the yard, utterin' low bellows of terror an' dismay; their instincts warning them, as all these signs did me, of the tornado that was approachin'.

"Goin' back to the house, I shut every door an' winder.

"Then thinkin' of the folks in the barn, I ran down through the garden toward the medder where it stood.

"But I had hardly gone two rods before it came—liftin' me off my feet an' hurlin' me against an opposite fence!

"I picked myself up an' hurried on. As I come in sight of the barn—or, ruther, where it once stood—the air was filled with dust an' flyin' shingles an' timber.

"As soon as it cleared away a bit, I saw Sue standin' in a most perilous position right in the midst of it! I shouted to her to come away, and just then the wind took her up, as if she was but a feather, bearin' her directly toward me. I opened my arms, an' she came right into them.

"As she did so one of the flyin' sticks hit one of my arms, makin' it useless, but holdin' her tight with the other, I took her to some low bushes in the little hollow, between two hills.

"Sue escaped without a scratch. My arm was broken, but, considerin' who nursed me, you needn't waste any pity on me for that!"—New York Daily News.

EXPERIENCE OF ARMY NURSES.

Miss Hannah Kallem in a Letter Tells of Their Life in the Hospital Tents.

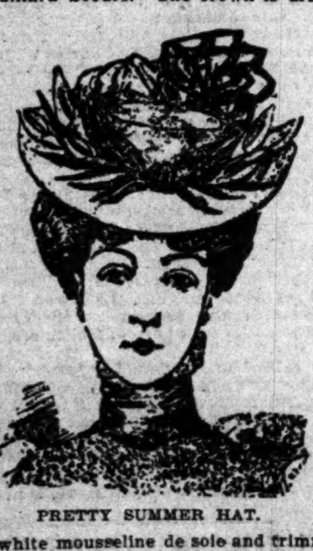
Miss Hannah Kallem, a volunteer professional nurse, has written a letter to Dr. Gertrude G. Wellington, President of the National Emergency Association of Physicians, Surgeons and Nurses, telling of some of the experiences of the Chicago nurses who went to the front with her. She is stationed at Fort McPherson and has charge of two tent hospitals with ten beds each. Typhoid fever cases, Miss Hallem says, are becoming numerous, and the nurses are kept busy.

"Friday it rained all day," she writes, "and we had to wade in water ankle-deep from one tent to another. It seemed like camping out, but some of us enjoyed it much. I heard that we have 500 typhoid fever cases here. One of my typhoids is a Chicago boy. We have no table or chairs in our room, and we are constrained to write letters on the floor."

Miss Kallem left Chicago in company with four other nurses from this city—Nurses West, Holland, Gates, and Pickel. In her letter she tells of their experiences in reaching the stations assigned, and at the date of her letter, Aug. 11, all were well.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This is a bergère hat of white rice straw, by Guillard Soeurs. The crown is draped with white mousseline de soie and trimmed with a garland of white and yellow lilies and a Louis XVI. bow.—New York Herald.



PRETTY SUMMER HAT.

FINED FOR SELLING BAD MILK.

Penalty Imposed Upon Several Dealers by Justice Gibbons—Rebuke Also for M. Goldstein.

Justice Gibbons yesterday fined several milk dealers who were convicted on charges of selling impure or adulterated milk and cream. M. Goldstein, 84 Twenty-fourth street, was found guilty not only of adulterating the milk he sold but also of coloring the cream.

"Just think of giving that kind of cream to a sick child," said Justice Gibbons, as he fined Goldstein $50 and costs.

Fines of $25 and costs were assessed against the following:

Lane Bros., 193 Orleans street.
L. Fithian, 821 Root street.
F. J. Nortman, 2711 Wentworth avenue.
P. Jaccona, 1205 State street.
Adam Stoll, 390 North Lincoln street.
R. N. Campion, 832 North Paulina street.
A. Wattner, 4532 Paulina street.
G. Prinz, 4818 Marshfield avenue.
Mrs. A. Seyfferoh, 467 North Marshfield avenue.
W. W. Keincheloe, 2411 Wabash avenue.
O. Larson, 46 Morrison place.

HEAR TALKS ON BIBLE STUDY.

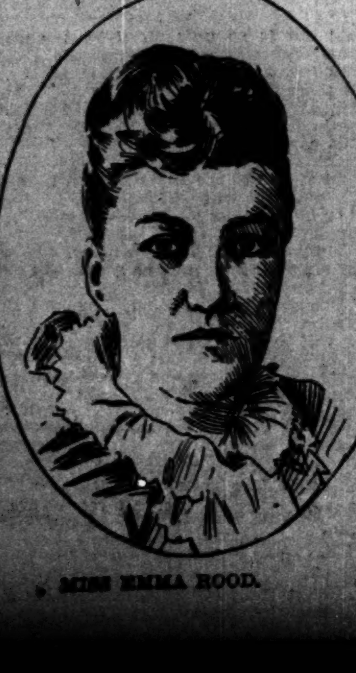
Many Persons Attend the Summer Convention of Primary Sunday School Workers.

Sunday school teachers from nineteen States gathered at Immanuel Baptist Church yesterday to attend the second day's session of the summer school for primary Sunday school workers. Hamilton H. West presided and gave an instructive address on methods of teaching young Bible students. The President, Miss Cecilia Hedenberg, outlined at the morning session plans for a series of special days in the Sunday school, and Miss Margaret Coote Brown spoke on "Principles of Teaching." B. F. Jacobs spoke on "The Teachings of the Bible," and blackboard demonstrations were given by Miss Kate Burton. At the afternoon session a paper was read by Miss J. Woodbridge Barnes. Others who spoke were Miss Mabel Hall, Miss Helen Van Horn of Rockford, Miss Mary Pratt, and President John Farson of the Sunday School association.

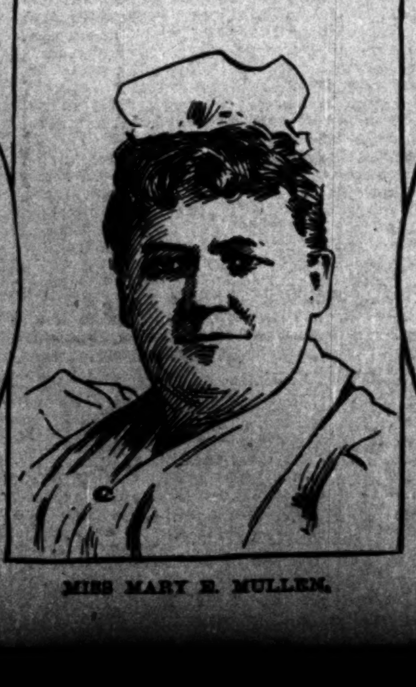
Marquette and Return $7.00.

On Aug. 19 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will sell round-trip tickets, Chicago to Marquette, Mich., and return for $7, tickets good to return until Aug. 31. Through sleeping cars on 10:15 p. m. train, arriving Marquette following a. m. For descriptive book of Marquette, for berths, tickets, and further information apply at ticket office, 95 Adams street, or Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets.

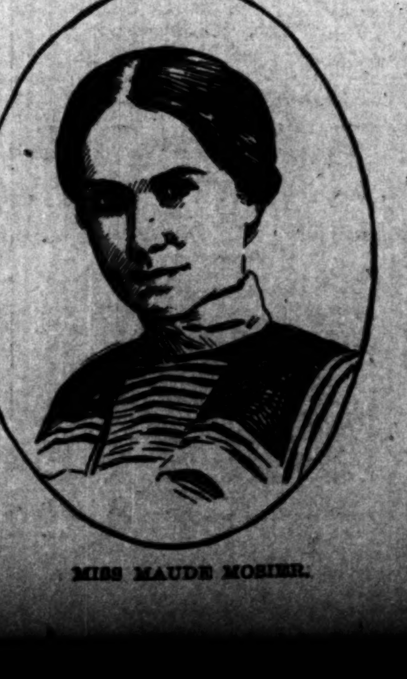
THREE NURSES WHO HAVE GONE FROM CHICAGO TO FORT M'PHERSON, GA.



MISS EMMA HOOD.



MISS MARY B. MULLEN.



MISS MAUDE MOSIER.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

To the large contingent of lunatics furnished by the reigning families of Europe must now be added the name of the Duke of Teck, father of England's future Queen, the Duchess of York. The Duke was sent a few months ago to Germany in the hope that a change of scene might in some way revive his then waning mental faculties, and his relative, the King of Würtemberg, placed one of his royal residences at his disposal.

But it has been in vain. The Duke has returned to England much worse than he went away. He is reduced to a complete state of idiocy. There is hardly the faintest glimmer of intelligence left, and he requires the constant attendance of three male nurses and of a doctor.

For the present he is residing at White Lodge. But there is much difficulty about his future. The death of his wife, and the consequent termination of the annuity of $25,000 a year from the crown, which she enjoyed as a Princess of Great Britain, has left her husband absolutely penniless. In fact every vestige of property, even her trinkets and favorite pieces of bric-à-brac, has had to be sold in order to pay her debts, which amounted to a quarter of a million of dollars, and now there is nobody who seems to be able or willing to provide for the Duke's future.

His eldest son, Prince Adolphus, is dependent upon the allowance which he receives from his father-in-law, the Duke of Westminster, while the Duchess of York and her husband experience the utmost difficulty in making both ends meet on the allowance of $100,000 a year, which they receive from the Prince of Wales.

Moreover, it is impossible for the Duke of Teck to remain at the palace known as the White Lodge at Richmond, which is an expensive place to keep up, and far beyond the means of his children. So that, what with one thing and another, nobody seems to know what to do with him.

Of course the Queen is the person who should really attend to the matter, besides being the only one who can really afford to do so. But she dislikes the Duke so much, besides regarding him as an interloper in the royal family owing to his non-royal birth, that she is not inclined to do anything for him.

The police hold a theory based on experience to the effect that convicts seldom, if ever, reform. And it would appear that if this rule, if rule it can be called, likewise holds good with people of rank and family who have gone wrong. Once they have become involved in the toils of the law they seldom manage to rehabilitate themselves and are forever turning up again in connection with offenses either civil or criminal.

Thus we have recently seen Alfred Monson, grandson of the late Lord Monson, sentenced to five years' penal servitude for forgery, after having been repeatedly charged with one offense or another during the eight years which have elapsed since he so narrowly escaped conviction for the murder of his pupil, young Cecil Hambrough.

And now Arthur Sebright, younger brother of Sir Edgar Sebright, has come once again before the public in connection with his arrest for the criminal offense of obtaining goods on credit to a large amount without informing the vendor that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

In fact the case against Arthur Sebright looks so black that it is difficult to see how he can possibly escape sentence to a pretty long term of imprisonment with hard labor. For not only did he buy horses to the tune of $5,000 on credit, but on being pressed for payment gave notes for the amount backed by the late Lord de L'Isle, representing that the latter was worth $150,000 a year, although the peer in question was insolvent at the time. Finally, when the notes were dishonored, the plaintiff found that Sebright had sold the horses for $2,000 and pocketed the money.

Arthur Sebright is the same individual who played so unsavory a rôle in the disgraceful Scott vs. Sebright nullity case in the divorce court ten years ago. Arthur Sebright, who was a young stock broker at the time, having made the acquaintance of the two daughters of Lena Lady Scott, and finding that each of them had inherited a fortune of $150,000 in their own right, induced the elder of the girls, who was known in London society by the name of "Baby" Scott, to raise money on her name for the purpose of intrusting it to him for a profitable investment.

He either lost the money on 'Change or else squandered it, and fearing criminal prosecution on the part of the girl's guardians or trustees, terrorized her into a marriage as the only means of avoiding being called to account.

The girl a few months later discovered that she had been swindled both financially and matrimonially, and thereupon, by the advice of her mother, instituted proceedings in the divorce court in order to have her marriage annulled.

The trial was one of the most scandalous and unsavory that have taken place in the divorce court in many years, and was quite as disgraceful for the fair plaintiff as for the defendant. For if it proved that the latter had no honesty, it likewise showed that the girl known as "Baby" Scott was without feminine delicacy or sense of propriety.

In spite of the couple being well-matched, the evidence against Arthur Sebright was so strong that the court had no alternative but to dissolve the marriage on the ground of fraud and terrorism, Arthur Sebright narrowly escaping at the time criminal prosecution for conspiracy to defraud.

It speaks volumes for the condition of London society that, in spite of this showing, he should have been permitted to retain his membership of the Bachelors' and other smart clubs in London. His ex-wife subsequently married the wealthy Richard Russell, a landed proprietor, while her younger sister, Mabel, married the Earl Russell, who is, however, no relative of "Dick" Russell.

The Countess of Russell has figured in the divorce court in an equally unsavory manner, having brought the most frightful charges against the Earl, which she was compelled to withdraw as totally unfounded.

Her mother, Lena Lady Scott, one of the most vile and disreputable women in London, after being repeatedly bankrupted, suffered six months' imprisonment a short time ago on conviction of criminal libel, the prosecutor in the case being her son-in-law the Earl Russell.

The Marquis of Exeter, Lord Brownlow Cecil, and General Sir John Campbell have just been made the object of a scathing denunciation by the Lord Chief Justice of England from the bench for having sold their names and titles as directors to the promoters of a more or less fraudulent and now defunct enterprise known as the London Universal Bank, which I may add had no connection whatsoever with any of the Hooley enterprises.

Several of the unfortunate investors in the undertaking, mostly people of small means, showed in court that they had only embarked their savings in the affair on the strength of the names of these titled directors. Evidence was likewise furnished showing that not only had the titled directors given no money of their own to the affair, their qualifications in stock being provided for them by the promoters, but that they had likewise received money to induce them to join the board of management, the Marquis of Exeter, chief of the historic house of Cecil, of which Lord Salisbury represents a junior branch, selling his illustrious name for the paltry sum of $1,000. Indeed, the showing against Lord Exeter and his titled codirectors was worse if possible than anything in connection with the Hooley revelations.

Sail on the State of Ohio.

Among those who sailed for Mackinac on the State of Ohio yesterday morning were the following:

Maury Wilson, Mrs. F. R. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Winter, Mrs. E. F. Bland, Miss L. S. Sackett, B. E. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Hall, A. J. Bradley, Mrs. C. A. Morrison, Miss A. Sylvester, George H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Edwards, J. H. Harper, H. A. Rust, J. N. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Carlin, Mrs. C. E. Scott, Mrs. M. A. Crawford, Miss E. G. Crawford, Miss E. M. Crawford, W. W. Ferguson, Thomas Lyon and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Snyder, Miss A. S. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Waterman, Mrs. J. R. Porter, Mrs. H. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McCulloch, Miss Jessie L. Whitman, A. D. Althouse, Mrs. George Althouse.

Old Settlers Elect Officers.

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Five thousand people attended the annual old settlers' picnic today. H. M. Sisson, Galesburg, was elected President; Nels Johnson, Galesburg, Vice President; O. L. Campbell, Knoxville, Secretary; E. H. Goldsmith, Watago, Treasurer. Speeches were made by G. W. Prince of Galesburg and C. H. Andrews of Sterling.

Domestic science confirms Mrs. S. T. Rorer's advice to "use Ivory Soap for all purposes—laundry, toilet, bath."

NOW FOR LETTER CHAIN.

WORK OF RAISING AMERICAN GIRL FUND BEGINS TODAY.

Miss Mears Will Open an Office at 94 Dearborn Street This Morning and There Will Be No More Delay in the Battleship Scheme—Expects to Complete the Project in a Year—Deprecates the Argument Over the Christening.

Miss Maude Mears will open an office at 94 Dearborn street this morning and the affairs of the American Girl battleship fund will be transacted there. Miss Mears has several women who will assist her and a great many offers that she has not been able to accept. The first letters of the chain will be mailed today and the influx of mail is expected to begin next week. Miss Mears has already displayed a remarkable executive ability and her plan is to keep a set of books and have every item of business methodically attended to. She has figured out that to collect $2,000,000 by a letter chain she will have to open 20,000,000 letters and that to do this and keep accurate account of the money will mean a tremendous amount of business. But she is assured of all the help that can be used and believes that the Americal girls will be proud to show how well they can manage a business, for she will have only the assistance of women. At the rate of 67,000 letters a day the fund would be completed in a year and Miss Mears says that is all the time the girls will need.

It is through the kindness of Ellis E. Drake that the present office has been placed at the disposal of Miss Mears. She now suggests that a patriotic offer on the part of some one to furnish tables and chairs would be greatly appreciated. In fact, the Arrangements committee is receiving offers of office supplies.

A part of Miss Mears' mail every day is from newly discovered relatives, people who belong to the Mears family, which seems to be quite large in the United States, and who are certain that they are related in some way to the girl who is building a battleship.

The office will be decorated with the national colors. It is a large room on the ground floor. A large picture of the Maine will call to mind the ship that is to be replaced by the "twins" as the American Boy and American Girl have been called. There will be a space on the wall opposite where, as soon as the work has progressed a little further, will hang a plan of the American Girl.

The seven members of Miss Mears' Sunday school class now at the front will return with trophies of war, and a regiment banner, presented by them, will have a place among the national banners. On account of the large amount of business, however, there will not be an invitation to visitors. Subscriptions will be received at the office as well as by mail.

Various proposals have been received by Miss Mears as to the christening of the ship when finished. Several of the women interested suggest a voting contest and thus name the most popular woman in the United States to have that honor, which, at the same time would bring in a large fund in money. Another plan is that the privilege and honor shall fall to the woman who shall raise or contribute the largest amount. The fact that Miss Mears has said the ship shall be christened with water, instead of wine, she says, was merely the expression of a general principle, and any discussion of such things now is not only premature but out of place.

ANGRY FATHER STOPS ELOPEMENT WITH A GUN.

J. R. Benton of Galesburg, Ill., Shoots J. H. Summers at Wichita, Kas., for Running Away with His Daughter.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—J. R. Benton, a horsedealer, who registers at the hotels from Galesburg, Ill., shot J. H. Summers, a young cattle-buyer of Augusta, Ok., this afternoon, while Summers was running away with Benton's daughter. Miss Benton is probably 19 years old and had formed the acquaintance of Summers since coming to Wichita three weeks ago. She grew fond of the young man's company and when her father objected to the match she eloped with him. Benton followed the couple on horseback and shot Summers at sight.

HILDEBRANDT FINDS A NIECE.

Mrs. Anna McSweeney, Through "The Tribune," Learns That Bismarck's Former Valet Is Her Uncle.

August Hildebrandt, the old valet of Bismarck, who was discovered to be living in Chicago at the time of Bismarck's death, has, through the story in THE TRIBUNE, found his brother's only daughter, whom he has not seen for forty years. Mrs. Anna McSweeney, Leavenworth, Kas., addressed a letter to THE TRIBUNE asking if there was any way in which she could discover if August Hildebrandt was her uncle. Mr. Hildebrandt, when seen, was pleased to know that she was living in this country, and knew from the facts she had given about her father that she was his niece. The aged valet lives at 304 West Division street.

"When I left the old country forty years ago," said Mr. Hildebrandt, "my brother Frederick had a little girl about 7 years old. He died seven years later and I have not heard of the family since then except when my sister came through Chicago. But I had never known that any of his family came to America. My brother Frederick was a teacher at Schönwald and his sons were teachers. A son of my other brother, Ferdinand, came to this country and lives in Wisconsin. My sister, Mrs. Köpsall, has several children in this country, but I do not know where they are."

Should Mr. Hildebrandt's story reach the other relatives it is possible that the scattered remnants of a once large and united family may be brought together again. Mr. Hildebrandt says he cannot tell who of his relatives are living, because he has not heard from them in many years.

Mr. Hildebrandt led a varied and an interesting life as a companion to the Prince of Germany. Now, at the age of 77 years, although he boasts of health and strength, he says he would be glad to be with his relatives again and wishes to go to his son, who is a lithographer in Philadelphia. He is still in charge of his property here.

Mrs. McSweeney was anxious to find her uncle and he thinks it is probable she does not know of her other relatives in this country. Mrs. McSweeney's letter to THE TRIBUNE, to which she will soon receive the anticipated answer, follows:

> Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed in the columns of your paper a story about August Hildebrandt, who was a valet of Prince Bismarck. I firmly believe that he is my long lost uncle. Can you send me his address or that of Mr. Phillip Ender? My maiden name was Hildebrandt and my father had a brother by the name of August. My father's name was Frederick. I hope inquiries can be made, for I am anxious to hear from them.
>
> MRS. ANNA McSWEENEY.

To Stop Bleeding at the Nose.

Bathing the neck and face in cold water will often check the bleeding of the nose.

From the Granite Hills of New Hampshire comes Londonderry Lithia Water Soft, light, and absolutely pure.

Take It Up Stairs, Too.

Nearly everybody uses Wool Soap down stairs in the laundry. It's the one soap that won't shrink woolens, and people must use it there. But you need it up stairs more—up in bathroom and bedroom. Don't use on your face what you dare not use on wool!

WOOL SOAP is simply pure soap. Other soaps are called pure—but they shrink wool. They lack our secret.

Whenever you need a pure soap you need Wool Soap. You need it most for toilet and bath. That's where Wool Soap is important.

MY MAMA USED WOOL SOAP. I WISH MINE HAD.

IT SWIMS.

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY, DELAFIELD, WIS. For catalogues and all information address SIDNEY T. SMYTHE, Ph. D., President, Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis.

Wentworth Military Academy. Oldest, largest and best equipped in Central West. Government Arms and Officer. New buildings being erected. Students excluded last session for want of room. Free catalogue. MAJOR SANDFORD SELLERS, M. A., Supt., Lexington, Mo.

St. John's Military School. Col. Wm. Verbeck, Manlius, N. Y.

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THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY. [illegible]

Todd Seminary for Boys. [illegible]

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS, [illegible]

THE SHERWOOD PIANO SCHOOL. [illegible]

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Sacred Heart College, WATERTOWN, WIS. (Branch of Notre Dame University, Ind.) CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL, PREPARATORY COURSES. $200.00 PER YEAR. Catalogue Free. REV. J. O'KEEFE, C. S. C., Pres.

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ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, 2834 Wabash-av. Will open for the reception of boarders and day scholars on TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

ST. AGATHA'S ACADEMY, 49th-st. and Evans-av. Will open on the same day. For particulars address The Mother Superior.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE [illegible] Col. C. E. HYATT, Pres.

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MR. W. W. HAMMOND, Head Master of the Howe School, [illegible]

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Racine College Grammar School. [illegible]

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WESTERN.

THE FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, WAUKESHA, WIS. [illegible]

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EASTERN.

ADIRONDACK HOUSE, KEENE VALLEY, N. Y. [illegible]

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE [illegible] ALL OF THE [illegible]

STOCKS UNDER PRESSURE.

PROFESSIONAL TALENT IN CONTROL IN WALL STREET.

Volume of Trading Is Large, but Prices Are Weaker Throughout the Day—Reaction Is Expected and Only Makes More Apparent the Healthy Tone of the Market—Conference on People's Gas Is Barren of Results—Record of the Trading.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—In today's stock market activity shrunk somewhat—a total of about 800,000 shares, compared with 900,000 on Wednesday, but even these figures are record making, being more than twice what has been the average daily total for years past.

Throughout the day the market was weak. It was rammed and jammed by all the professional talent on the Stock Exchange. Nearly every conspicuous stock yielded. In only one or two quarters, however, were there material breaks, and nothing appeared anywhere that could be considered sensational. As was pointed out in these dispatches last night, a thoroughgoing reaction was due, the most important financial interests identified with the Stock Exchange seeing the advisability of ending rather reckless pyramiding processes.

What conservative people foresaw, and what conservative people welcomed, developed in today's stock market. A substantial reaction was scored.

At the end of the day the market seemed to be about as much oversold as at the close of Wednesday it was overbought. Most of the little fellows have flopped over to the bear side, and nine-tenths of the professional talent on the Stock Exchange is clamorous over dreadful troubles declared to be imminent. And other indications appear of the thoroughness with which today's yielding quotations have swept away market handicaps. As long as the crowd of petty speculators throughout the street were all massed on the bull side, many of them loaded with stocks far beyond their financial capacity, so long the market was incumbered.

Some of this element came to grief in today's setback; others—naturally prejudiced toward the bear side—flopped hurriedly into bearishness. And, thus, at the close of the day Wall street was filled with new, gruesome proclamations of overhanging disaster. But the fact that the petty and talkative crew skedaddled is one of the most wholesome of all signs in the market's favor. No news today developed having important bearing on the market. The reaction on the Stock Exchange was wholly attributable to the fact that there had been lack of prudence in some conspicuous quarters, where overloading processes had discouraged conservative observers.

Thus such bad conditions as affected the market were practically cured by the reaction itself. A canvass of important commission houses shows that there is no diminution in the general confidence and that the market is sure to proceed in its improvement till much broader trading and higher figures appear.

It can be said on authority that the foremost men of influence in Wall street are united in the conviction that the reaction which has taken place can cause but a temporary halt, and that the market's situation is, in fact, materially improved—hardened by the tests it has stood.

A conference was held today in the Aldrich Court Building between those identified with the interests of the People's Gas company of Chicago and the Indiana Natural Gas company, and importance was given to the meeting by the presence of ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower and Commodore E. C. Benedict. Wall street had hoped that former negotiations had paved the way to a settlement satisfactory to all interests.

The result of the conference, however, according to several present, was the reverse of hopeful; in fact, an agreement was said to be further off than at any time during the effort to reconcile differences. Mr. Flower, in declining to talk of the meeting, referred inquirers to Mr. Benedict. The Commodore said he was compelled to refrain from entering into an explanation or a discussion of the meeting. He added:

"I will say, however, that there is no peace in sight. The way to a settlement appears to me to be winding and stony. As the situation stands they can go their way and do as they please in regard to People's Gas. I shall hold and protect my rights in Indiana. I refrain from talking on the matter principally because of a thousand and one lies I have read since my return in regard to the Indiana company and my interests in it. Of course, the story of my purchasing Ogden Gas was a lie. Progress to settlement, I repeat, has not advanced in any degree."

Manhattan broke par today for the first time since last May—fulfilling the predictions of these dispatches. Unless inside conditions change quickly the quotation will probably be under 95 soon.

One of the notable developments today appears in the fact that practically everybody having financial relations with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has become more enthusiastically bullish. The Northern Pacifics are especial favorites in that quarter.

Mr. Keene's bull movement in leather trust may be given headway at any moment now.

Orders were given tonight to put cotton oil trust stock to 35 tomorrow.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Expected Reaction Comes in the Late Wall Street Trading.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The reaction in prices of stocks which has been looked for for several days came in the late trading today. The professional traders have been eagerly anticipating this action of the market, and have several times sought to bring it about by attacking stocks with short sales. They were having fair success yesterday when the announcement of the increase in the Burlington dividend put them to rout. The subsequent upward surge of the market served to make it all the more vulnerable to bear attack, and they opened their guns this morning with an onslaught on Tobacco, Peoples' Gas, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Although this assault came with heavy realizing on offerings in the grangers and Pacifics and some other favorites, the outside demand for stocks was so enormous as to take the market away from the professionals and lift prices upwards in furiously active and widely distributed trading. But there came a time later in the day when the outside demand was for the time satisfied, and when the recent purchasers of stocks were still anxious to take the handsome profits accrued upon them. The bears kept nibbling at the list, and made an aggressive attack in the last hour which carried prices down sufficiently to wipe out weak margins and bring out stop loss orders. The group of low priced railroad stocks and industrial specialties into which the tide of speculation shifted this morning had not sufficient strength to hold the market in face of this liquidation, although they held stubbornly through most of it. Some of them finally succumbed with the rest of the list, which fell generally below last night's level. The bull clique apparently offered no resistance to the decline, but support was forthcoming before it had proceeded to any great length. The activity of the market greatly decreased, and the volume of business was materially smaller than yesterday. It is striking evidence of how far the New York market has cut loose from the leadership of London that today's decline came when London for the first time practically ceased to sell stocks in New York, and turned buyer of many of the leading internationals. Sterling exchange weakened in response to this development. Money rates continue easy and unchanged, but there is a growing demand for funds from the interior. As gold is unsuitable for this purpose and there is almost a famine of legal tenders, there is a lively demand for the new government 3 per cents for bank circulation. This bond commanded 105⅜ on the Stock Exchange today, which is ¼ above the previous high level. The Treasury statement shows an actual decline in the government deposits in national banks, notwithstanding the continued losses of New York banks to the subtreasury for payments of bond subscriptions. The explanation seems to be that the banks prefer to use the new bonds for circulation in the form of bank notes to meet the interior demand rather than as security for government deposits, which would keep only additional gold in the money market. Shipments of the new bonds are being made all too slow to meet the desires of the banks, with the newly developed requirements for currency to move the crops. There was a good market for railroad bonds today, and a slightly yielding tendency to prices in the late dealings. Total sales, $3,550,000. Bid prices for government bonds were unchanged except for the 3s, "when issued," which advanced ¼.

Total sales of stocks today, 684,100 shares, including 5,100 Atchison, 28,250 do pfd., 19,715 C. & O., 37,820 Burlington, 3,320 C., C., C. & St. L., 7,550 Ill. Cent., 7,150 L. & N., 20,850 Manhattan, 3,450 Metropolitan, 10,970 Reading pfd., 4,400 Missouri Pacific, 26,750 Northern Pacific, 13,000 do pfd., 4,250 Reading, 22,828 Rock Island, 25,000 Union Pacific, 65,470 St. Paul, 15,000 Texas and Pacific, 18,250 Union Pacific pfd., 8,200 Wabash pfd., 10,780 Cotton Oil, 4,658 Spirits, 19,350 Tobacco, 25,098 Chicago G. W., 8,217 People's Gas, 8,280 Illinois Steel, 52,120 Sugar, 10,660 T. C. & I., 37,250 Leather pfd., 10,970 Rubber, 11,950 Western Union, 5,930 St. L. & S. W. pfd.

Money on call steady, 1¼@1½; last loan, 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼ for demand and at $4.84@4.84⅛ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.86@4.86½. Commercial bills, $4.83. Silver certificates, 59⅛@59⅝c. Bar silver, 59⅜. Mexican dollars, 46. Government bonds irregular. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Ag.18.	Ag.17.
Am. Sugar	57,100	142	138¼	138¾	141¼
Do pfd	100	115	115	115	115
Am. Tobacco	19,300	141¼	137¼	138	140¼
Am. Cot. Oil	10,300	34	33	33	32½
Do pfd	700	85	84¾	85	84¾
Am. Express	8	133	133	133	133
Adams Express	48	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
Atchison	4,800	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¼
Do pfd	28,500	36⅝	35⅛	35⅛	36
Ann Arbor pfd	100	38	38	38	38¼
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co.	4,900	14¼	13¾	14	13¾
Do pfd	200	38	38	38	38¼
Am. Malting Co.	2,400	35¼	33¾	34	35¼
Do pfd	800	85	84	84	85¼
Am. Steel & Wire	850	37½	37	37	37½
Do pfd	500	92	91	91	....
Bklyn. Rap. Tran.	45,700	69¼	67¼	67¾	69
Bay State Gas	900	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅝
B. & O.	50	16½	16½	16½	16½
B.&O. S.W. pfd	100	6	6	6	6⅝
B., R. & P.	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	....
Do pfd	100	66	66	66	66⅝
Chicago Term.	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼
C., B. & Q.	37,800	120	118	118⅜	118⅝
C. & N. W.	3,700	135½	133¼	133⅞	134⅛
C., M. & St. P.	65,300	110⅝	109	109¼	109¾
Do pfd	400	159	157	157	....
C., R. I. & P.	23,100	106	104¼	105	105¾
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,200	86¼	85	85	86¼
Canada So.	1,600	55¼	54¼	54¼	55⅛
Ches. & Ohio	9,800	25⅞	24⅞	25	25⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,100	46½	45	45⅛	46¼
Cen. R.R. of N. J.	200	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	95
C. & E. I.	100	60	60	60	....
Canadian Pac.	200	85	85	85	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,000	198	193	193	198
C., H. V. & Tol. pfd	100	23	23	23	....
C. L. & W.	1,300	15	14¼	14¼	14¾
Con. Ice	2,300	41¾	39	41¼	....
Chi. Gt. Western	9,400	17⅛	16¼	16¼	16¼
Do pfd A	800	42	41⅜	42	....
D., L. & W.	200	151	151	151	151
D. & Hud.	100	109	109	109	109¼
Den. & Rio G.	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅞
Do pfd	1,900	54¼	53¼	53¼	53⅞
Erie 1st pfd	1,000	37⅞	37	37	37¾
Ft. W. & R. G.	500	15¼	15	15	....
F. & P. M.	100	12½	12½	12½	....
Gen. Electric	2,300	42	40⅝	40⅝	41
Gt. Nor. pfd	300	133¼	132	133¼	131⅞
Hawaiian C. & S.	300	26	26	26	26
Ill. Central	7,100	112⅛	111	111	112⅛
Iowa Cent. pfd	100	37⅞	37	37	37⅜
Ill. Steel	400	68¼	66⅞	67⅜	67
Int. Paper	100	34	34	34	....
Louis. & Nash.	7,000	58⅜	56⅛	56⅝	57⅝
L. E. & W.	1,100	18	18	18	18¼
Do pfd	1,800	79	75	75½	76½
Laclede Gas	300	53	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
Lake Shore	161	193	193	193	....
Manhattan	20,100	100⅝	99¼	99½	100¼
M., K. & T.	400	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
Do pfd	1,200	37	36¼	36¼	36⅝
Met. St. Ry.	3,300	159⅝	157½	157½	159
Mob. & Ohio	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	....
Missouri Pac.	4,400	38¾	37⅝	37⅝	38⅜
Minn. Iron	3,400	83	81	81	81
Minn. & St. L. 2d pfd	200	61¼	61	61	61¼
Nat. Biscuit	1,400	33⅝	32¾	32⅞	34
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	....
Nor. Pac.	27,700	36¼	35¼	35¼	36⅛
Do pfd	13,000	76	75⅜	75⅜	76⅝
N. Y. Central	2,400	120	118¼	118¼	119⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	800	54⅜	53⅞	53⅞	54⅛
Nor. Am. Co.	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
N. Y. Ont. & W.	2,100	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
Nat. Lead	1,700	38	37⅛	37⅜	38
Do pfd	150	114	114	114	114
Nat. Linseed	200	7	7	7	....
Ogn. Ry. & Nav.	1,400	58⅞	58	58⅞	59¾
Ogn. Short Line	100	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35½
People's Gas	30,500	106⅛	100⅜	101¼	104⅝
Penn. R. R.	2,200	119⅜	118⅝	118¾	119½
Pac. Mail	1,600	34⅝	34	34	34⅛
Pullman	200	188⅝	188¼	188⅝	188
P., C., C. & St. L.	1,400	46¼	45½	46	45⅜
Pac. Coast	2,900	45	44	44	42½
Do 1st pfd	100	86	86	86	86
Do 2d pfd	500	65	64	65	63⅝
Reading	4,100	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
Do 1st pfd	10,500	46	44⅞	44⅞	45
Do 2d pfd	1,300	23	22⅞	22⅞	22¼
Southern Ry.	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Do pfd	2,400	34⅝	34	34	34⅛
St. J. & G. I.	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
Do 2d pfd	300	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Southern Pac.	700	22¼	22	22	22⅝
St. L. & S. W.	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
Do pfd	1,200	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
St.L. & San Fran.	1,300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
Do 1st pfd	300	67	67	67	67
Do 2d pfd	2,100	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	34⅜
St. P., M. & M.	200	163⅛	163	163⅛	....
Texas Land	700	8⅛	8	8	....
Texas Pac.	12,600	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
Tenn. Coal & I.	10,300	32⅜	31⅛	31⅛	32⅛
Do pfd	25	80	80	80	80
Union Pac.	5,600	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	28⅜
Do pfd	17,600	65⅛	63⅝	63⅝	64⅞
U. S. Rubber	10,400	47⅛	45⅝	45⅞	46⅜
Do pfd	2,300	106⅝	105⅞	105⅞	106⅜
U. P., D. & G.	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
U. S. Leather	2,200	8	7⅝	8	8
Do pfd	39,800	73⅞	72⅝	72⅝	72
U. S. Express	100	44	44	44	44
West Chicago	100	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	93⅛
W. & L. E.	150	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
Wabash	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Do pfd	7,700	22⅛	21	21	21⅝
Wells-Fargo Ex.	50	120	120	120	120⅝
West. Union	11,500	95⅝	94⅝	94⅝	95

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	105	United States	42
American	133	Fargo	117

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States new 4s, reg.	127¼@127¾
United States new 4s, coup.	127¼@128⅛
United States 4s	111¼@112¼
United States 4s, coup.	111½@112
United States 2s	97
United States 5s, reg.	112 @113
United States 5s, coup.	112 @113
District 3 65s	116¼

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

82000	Atch gen 4s 95⅛@96	12000	NYC&StL 4s 107
315000	do adjmt 4s 72⅛@73	1000	NYNE 1st 6s 114
1000	AD&T 5s 113⅜	13000	NYO&W con 5s 106⅛@106⅞
1000	Bkn El 1st tr 92⅛	143000	NP gen lien 3s 65⅛@66
1000	BCR&N 1st 106⅜	10000	do prior 4s inc 101
1000	Bkn U Gas 1st 115⅛	5000	do reg 100⅞
1000	Chgo Gas 4s 89	26000	N&W con 4s 87
33000	C Ga con 5s 90@90⅛	10000	NorOhio 1st 101
10000	do 1st inc 41½	10000	Ohio So gm 4s 80
137000	C&O gen 4½s 89⅛@90	10000	OSL con 5s 108
44000	CB&Q con 5s 119⅛@120⅛	28000	do inc A 5s 80⅛@81
5000	do deb 5s 109@⅛	45000	do inc B 58⅛@58½
8000	do Den div 101	18000	Pac C 1st 5s 105@⅛
6000	C&EI gen 5s 108	20000	P&E 1st 79@80
2000	C&NWg n 3½s 108	1000	PFtW&C 2d 140
1000	do sf 5s 111	5000	P&W 1st 91⅛
1000	do deb 1909 109	28000	Rdg gen 4s 84⅛@⅞
56000	CRI&P gen 4s 105	11000	RGW 1st 4s 90⅛@⅞
10000	Chgo Termi 4s 89½	34000	StL&IM gn 5s 100@100⅛
2000	CCC&StL 4s 94	48000	StL&SF 4s 81⅛@82⅛
10000	CHV&T 5s 82	15000	do gm 5s 106⅝
10000	D&RG 4s 98@98⅛	20000	do gm 6s 119⅝@⅞
40000	Dt Gas 5s 93⅛@94⅛	7000	do 2d cl B 114⅛
1000	E Minn 1st 110⅛	62000	StLSW 1st 80⅛@81
32000	ETV&G con 5s 112⅛@113	86000	StLSW 2d inc 33⅛@34
5000	Edn NY con 5s 117⅜	10000	SoPac NM 1st 109⅛
26000	Erie gen lien 3s 75	13000	SA&AP 4s 69⅛@⅞
4000	do prior 4s 93⅛@94⅛	13000	SV&NE 4s 91@91⅛
2000	F&PM PH 5s 95⅛	10000	SC&G 1st 5s 99⅞@⅛
50000	FtW&DC 1st 79@⅛	16000	So Ry 1st 5s 97@⅛
10000	GB&W deb B 5	5000	SRT inc 15⅛
11000	H&TC gm 4s 83	2000	TexP 1st 5s 107
3000	HE&WT 1st 94	497000	do 2d inc 44⅞@45
2000	Ia Cent 1st 5s 105	10000	do E div 1st 107⅛
30000	L & W B con asstd 101@101⅛	9000	TC&I Tenn dv 92⅛
2000	Lac Gas 5s 105	3000	do B div 92⅛
1000	L&N unf 4s 91	2000	TP&W 4s 78
5000	do gold 5s 104⅛	15000	T&NO 5s 100⅛@⅞
25000	MK&T 1st 4s 91⅛	37000	Un El 1st 6s tr 92⅛@93
7100	do 2d 65⅛@66	71000	UP 4s 99⅛@99⅞
5000	MoP con 6s 116	114000	UP D & G 1st tr 76⅛@77⅛
8000	do coll 5s 89	18000	Wab 1st 5s 112⅛@⅛
17000	Met St Ry 5s 116⅛@116⅞	150000	do deb ser B 30@⅛
1000	Man con 4s 98	4000	WNY&P gm 58⅛
2000	M&StP D&G 5s 111	1000	do inc 16⅛
1000	NYC 1st 116	68000	Wis C 1st tr 52⅛@53
15000	do 3½s 106⅛	10000	Wilk&E 1st 100
9000	NC&StL con 108⅛	17000	WS gtd 4s 109⅛
231000	NYC LS 3½s 95⅛@95⅞		
3000	NYC Mc 3½s 94⅞		

TROUBLE IN TEMPLE DIRECTORY

Dispute as to Right to Vote Proxies on Treasury Stock—Dividends May Be Enjoined.

A serious controversy has arisen in the directory of the Masonic Temple Building association regarding the legality of the reelection of several present members at the annual meeting on May 27. As a consequence there is a question as to the legality of the powers exercised by the present Board of Directors and of the acts of officers in turn elected by it.

An open threat has been made by one of the members of the minority interest that the forthcoming dividend in November may be declared, but it shall not be paid, as an injunction will be applied for to prevent payment on the ground that no acts of the present Board of Directors are legal.

The trouble in the directory appears to have originated in charges which President B. E. Tilden has repeatedly made as to the unbusinesslike way in which the affairs of the association were managed previous to his administration.

Also an effort was made by stockholders friendly to Mr. Tilden to defeat for reelection one of the holdover directors from the previous administration whose term then expired. At the same time the faction in the directory opposed to Mr. Tilden made efforts to secure a majority against his reelection as President. It being shown in the voting of the proxies that the two factions were of nearly equal strength and in a general desire to smooth off friction a compromise was effected by changing the by-laws so that the number of directors was increased from five to seven—thus including friends of Mr. Tilden, but allowing a majority to remain in the directory opposed to him. Mr. Tilden was reelected President, but at once resigned and J. H. Gormley was elected in his stead.

Vote the Treasury Stock.

Since the election Mr. Tilden's friends aver that they made the discovery that 400 shares of Masonic Temple stock in the treasury had been voted for the opposition ticket by the secretary and treasurer, and that through proxies representing this stock, the opposition to Mr. Tilden had obtained its majority, and the holdover member, to whom Mr. Tilden was especially opposed, had got in again.

A director in the faction opposed to Mr. Tilden said yesterday that these 400 shares were not unissued stock, but stock already issued and donated the association by the widow of the late Norman T. Gassette, and could therefore, it was claimed, be legally voted by the treasurer. Further it was said that if Mr. Tilden questioned in the courts the legality of the election of any of the other directors the legality of his own election as director would be contested on the ground that his proxies were based on stock he held as trustee, whereas the bylaws required that every director must himself be an owner of stock.

To adjust the differences, remove all question as to the legality of acts of the present board, and to protect a dividend, it may be necessary to call a special meeting of the stockholders. In the meantime attorneys of each faction are preparing opinions as to the points involved in the controversy.

The Masonic Temple is now earning over 4 per cent on its $2,000,000 capital above all fixed charges. The Roof Garden Theater especially is a paying success. Last year 2½ per cent was disbursed in dividends; 1 per cent the first half year and 1½ per cent the second.

Loose Acounting Scored.

The part of the recent report of President Tilden to which bitter exception was taken by opposition directors said:

"Pursuant to resolution passed at previous meeting of the stockholders, the accounts have been audited by an expert accountant for the period from May 1, 1895, to June 3, 1897, the accountant's report being on file at the office of the association. This report has not been printed, as it is lengthy, showing a lot of tangled leases and loose accounting from May 1, 1895, to about July 1, 1896, since which time the books have been kept by an expert accountant and are reliable. I cannot see anything to be gained by commenting upon matters previous to a year ago more than to say that I found the affairs of the association in an unbusinesslike condition. During the last year we have done everything possible to establish methods in the operation. We are now keeping a complete record of every transaction and are succeeding in putting matters on a substantial basis."

The present Board of Directors include the following:

W. G. Purdy, J. H. Gormley, B. E. Tilden, R. C. Lake, D. G. Rush, L. W. Bodman, and B. W. Kendall.

Takes Issue with Mr. Euston.

A. Uhrlaub, a stockholder of the National Linseed Oil company, takes issue with the statement of President Euston, printed in "The Tribune" yesterday, in regard to the loss sustained by that company in the recent flaxseed deal. Mr. Uhrlaub asserts the losses were much greater than $150,000, the maximum amount given by Mr. Euston. He contends that the recent deal is but a repetition of the one made in 1891, when the losses were put down at $200,000, but were subsequently found greatly to exceed that sum.

The local stock market shared in the general reaction in stocks. National Biscuit common dropped to 32⅝, or 1¼ below the opening. The preferred was fractionally lower at 98½.

South Side Elevated was strong, advancing to 65. The cables were unchanged. In the bond department a pressure to sell Lake Street debenture 5s sent the quotations for that issue off a fraction to 70⅛. Loop 5s sold at 100⅛@100⅝, and West Chicago consolidated 5s at 95⅛.

Foreign exchange was unchanged at the following quotations:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Bankers' (London) sterling	485⅛	484⅛
Posted rates, sterling	486½	484½
Francs on Paris	519⅜	521⅛
Bankers' (Berlin) reichsmarks	95⅛	94⅝

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

50 North Chicago	214	150 do pfd	98⅜
150 Nat Biscuit	33⅝	5 do pfd cash	98⅝
50 do	33⅝	106 West Chicago	93
430 do	33½	2 do	93⅛
100 do	33¼	5 do	93¼
200 do	33⅛	10 do	93
50 do	33⅛	50 do act	93⅛
270 do	33	50 South Side L	64⅛
300 do	32⅞	285 do	65
200 do	32⅝	25 Lake Street L	13
50 do	32¾	50 Metropol L	3
10 do	33¼	25 do recta	2⅛
100 do	33⅛	295 do recta	3
150 do pfd	98½	50 Dia Match	140¼

BONDS.

$17500 L St deb 5s	70⅛	$1000 Un Loop 5s	100⅛
1000 W C con 5s	95⅛	5000 do	100⅛
3000 do cash	95⅛		

AFTER NOON.

50 Nat Biscuit	33⅛	50 do	33⅛
200 do	33	300 do	33
100 do	33⅛	50 do	33⅛
100 do	33½	550 do	33
150 do	33⅛	50 do pfd	98⅛
50 do cash	33⅝	5 West Chi cash	93⅛
100 do	33⅛	50 do act	93⅛
5 do	33⅛	50 do	93
100 do	33½	50 do act	93⅛
260 do	33⅛	204 Met L	3
100 do	33⅛	5 do	3¼
625 do	33⅛	100 Lake Street L	13⅛
100 do	33	50 Dia Match	140

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 18.	Aug. 11.
New York	$163,763,493	$140,401,000
Chicago	16,508,066	16,071,925
Boston	15,713,728	15,446,353
Philadelphia	11,495,850	11,062,616
St. Louis	4,415,354	4,318,366
Baltimore	2,603,697	2,523,522

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount bid, par asked.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—In the local stock market the copper shares led in point of activity and realizing sales were a feature. Montana advanced 2⅝, to 226, but fell again to 224, and Butte and Boston lost from 25⅛ to 24⅛, with partial recovery. Tamarack sold at 167 and 167½ and Quincy at 118½ and 118. Osceola sold down from 56⅝ to 56, while Franklin lost ⅛ to ¼. Wolverine sold at 26¼, while Arcadian was off ¼, at 22¼. Centennial lost ½, to 18⅝, rallying to 19. Arnold declined ⅜, to 18. Baltic lost the same amount to the same figure. The other copper shares were quiet, but inclined to drop. Among the railroad shares Boston and Albany was steady at 240 and Lowell was up 1, at 226. Elevated was up ¼, at 67¼, and New Haven held at 195. Mexican Central was ⅜ higher, at 5¼. Bell Telephone was firm at 284 and New England Telephone was up 2, at 144. Stock-Yards gained 1, to 126¾. Call loans, 2@3 per cent; time, 2½@4 per cent; commercial paper, 3@5½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	4,000	141½	141⅞	138½	138⅞
Atchison	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Do pfd	900	36	36⅛	35⅜	36
Bell Telephone	50	284	284	284	284
Boston Elevated	250	67	67⅝	67	67⅝
C., B. & Q.	7,000	119⅝	119⅝	118⅛	118⅛
Chicago Junct. Ry.	350	126⅛	126⅛	126	126⅛
Do pfd	500	173	173	173	173
General Electric	50	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Illinois Steel	350	67⅛	68	67	67⅝
Mexican Central	350	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Oregon Short Line	150	35	35	35	35
Pullman	175	190	190	189	189
Union Pacific	350	29⅛	29⅛	27⅝	27⅝
Do pfd	2,000	65⅛	65⅛	64	64
West End R. R.	50	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Westinghouse Elec.	350	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31

BONDS.

$11000 Atch adj 4s	72⅛@⅝	$2000 IllSteel conv 5s	94
9000 CB-Q conv 5s	117⅛	20000 Mex 4s	63⅝@64
20000 Gas 1st 5s	93⅛	1000 Mex 1st inc	13⅛
		11000 do 2d inc	5⅛

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were lifeless today, the exchange holiday on Saturday next helping to check business. Americans merely followed New York's lead, there being no initiative here today, and the close was dull. Certain foreign brokers here largely concerned with arbitrage dealings in foreign stocks have been cutting commission rates tremendously on purchases and sales of stocks. These dealers, who act principally for foreign houses, have contracted a large business, and are now said to be turning their attention to Americans. This is proving the signal for a general outcry from Stock Exchange members against rate cutting. Argentines touched their lowest point on continental realizations. Details of the gold movement for the week show the receipt of £115,000 from Australia, of £21,000 from South America, and of £48,000 from South Africa, and the sale of £16,000 in foreign coin. The Paris Bourse remained dull, in spite of the improvement in Spanish 4s. The Berlin market was steady.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The market for American securities after declining somewhat was quiet with a hardening tendency, New York buying influenced the better feeling. The closing tone was dull and the demand generally light. Spanish 4s closed at 40⅛.

Consols for money 110 9-16, do for the account 110⅝, Canadian Pacific 87⅛, Erie 15, do 1st preferred 39, Illinois Central 115⅛, Mexican Ordinary 20, St. Paul 113, New York Central 123⅛, Pennsylvania 61⅛, Reading 10, Mexican Central new 4s 67, Atchison 14⅛, Louisville and Nashville 59⅛, Grand Trunk 7⅛. Bar silver 27⅛.

Money ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 1⅝@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 1⅝@1¾ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes, compared with the previous account: Total reserve, increased, £548,000; circulation, decreased, £76,000; bullion, increased, £471,774; other securities, increased, £1,223,000; other deposits, decreased, £1,997,000; public deposits, increased, £1,232,000; notes reserve, increased, £558,000; government securities, decreased, £79,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 45.2, is now 47.21 per cent.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The market was quiet today. Spanish 4s started with a decline on London selling, but they recovered later on intervening purchases.

As was expected, De Beers was again attacked in London, but later in the day there was a partial recovery.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Notes in circulation, decreased, 24,750,000f; Treasury accounts current, increased, 12,875,000f; gold in hand, increased, 5,150,000f; bills discounted, decreased, 23,775,000f; silver in hand, increased, 2,575,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Business opened on the boerse today unsatisfactorily. Coal shares were depressed by realization and Spanish 4s declined. On the strength of Western advices Canadian Pacific shares advanced at London buying.

The close of the day saw a partial recovery, covering purchases in coal and iron.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, compared with the previous account: Cash in hand, increased, 10,560,000 marks; treasury notes, increased, 950,000 marks; other securities, decreased, 5,820,000 marks; notes in circulation, decreased, 25,080,000 marks.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Spanish 4s closed today at 63.80.

Basin of the St. Lawrence.

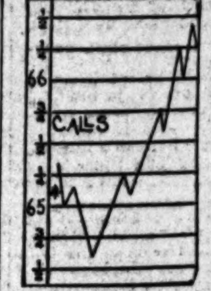
The basin of the St. Lawrence River covers 530,000 square miles, of which 460,000 are in Canada.

QUICK TURN IN WHEAT.

SEPTEMBER SHORTS ALARMED BY CASH GRAIN DEMAND.

They See the Absurdity of Next Month Delivery Five Cents Under Shipping Price—Liquidation in Corn Seems to Be Over—December Advances to a Fractional Premium Over September—Western Reports of Small Prospective Yields.

The speculative grain markets on Wednesday were dominated by corn. Yesterday wheat was the leading market and turned the price of corn to the extent of nearly 1c a bu. The Northwestern influences in wheat early were bearish. Receipts were 420 cars, against 77 a week ago and 146 a year ago. This sudden increase in movement from the country was taken as disposing of the theory that the Northwestern farmer will hold wheat as tenaciously as has the winter wheat producer, or that there is anything equivalent to united action on the part of producers to hold wheat for higher prices. The only material increase in primary receipts was in the Northwest, however. Total arrivals were 673,000 bu, against 792,000 bu a year ago. The Minneapolis cash market was off several cents a bushel and there was free selling in this market, particularly of December, credited to Northwestern account. The fact that December wheat at Minneapolis dropped below 60c encouraged some selling here. The Northwestern weather conditions were favorable to harvesting and marketing wheat.



September wheat range.

The Price Current summary was bullish to the extent of furnishing an explanation of the small movement to primary markets. It advances as a reason the fact that interior millers are buying wheat freely at prices above the shipping basis. On the local decline September wheat sold to 64⅝c bid. This was a decline of ⅛c from the close on Wednesday, but at no time were September offerings free. The market turned on the report of extensive shipping business in No. 2 hard. The demand was in excess of the supply. At any event, the people who worked something like 150,000 bu at 70¼c to 70½c, said they could have placed a good deal more had shipping lots been available. The announcement of these prices, with September wheat selling at 65c and December at 2¼c discount below September, alarmed shorts and in the rush to cover September sales the price advanced to 66½c bid.

The close was at the best price of the day and at an advance of 1⅝c. December closed 63⅝c, ⅛c to ⅜c higher than on Wednesday. Local receipts were 101 cars, against 311 a year ago. The out inspection was 40,000 bu. Prices for winter wheat of all kinds were well maintained and there was only fractional concession on the off grades of spring wheat. Liverpool was off ⅛d, Paris was unchanged, 10 centimes higher, Antwerp was 12½ centimes lower on red winter wheat. Clearances were equivalent to 443,000 bu.

Corn Prices Break and Recover.

There was another sharp dip in corn early on liquidation similar to that which was so influential on Wednesday. The September price broke from 31¼c to 30⅝c bid, but fully recovered before the close with wheat, the bid price at the close being the same as the closing price of Wednesday. The early weakness was due in part to the fine weather, but more particularly to the continued country selling. Liverpool was only off fractionally and did not sympathize fully with the declines on this side. Local receipts were 485 cars, or 40 under the estimate, while the out inspection was heavy at 459,000 bu. The Price Current not only claimed that the government condition is altogether too high, but cited sections in the West where damage done is beyond recovery. It was not until the liquidation and stop order selling was over that the pit trade would pay any attention to crop reports. Advices from various points in the West telling of excellent appearance of fields of corn but of the failure of ears to mature properly are attracting considerable attention. The market was turned by wheat and recovered rapidly. One of the features was the advance of December to a fractional premium over September. The deferred delivery was relatively stronger. Cudahy was credited with extensive buying, and people who were good sellers on Wednesday were credited with taking back their lines yesterday. Clearances were fair at 841,000 bu. Sales of corn by sample, on track, and free on board were at a decline of 1c, as follows: No. 4, 30½@31¼c; No. 3, 31@31½c; No. 3 yellow, 32¼c; No. 2, 31¼c; No. 2 yellow, 31¾@32¼c; No. 3 white, 31½c; No. 2 white, 32c. Billed through: No. 2, 29½c; No. 2 yellow, 29¾@30¼c; No. 2 white, 29¾c.

The feature in provisions yesterday was the selling of lard and ribs by Cudahy and Armour. It outclassed all the other pit trading and caused material concession in price. The weakness of corn early may have had some effect, but the independent considerations in provisions were not of the kind to satisfactorily explain the desire by packers to sell. The local price of live hogs was off 5c on the receipt of 24,000 on an estimate of 18,000 for today. Lard in Liverpool was quoted at 9d lower. Shipments of product were large, particularly in meats. Seven principal markets had 51,700 hogs, against 50,300 a year ago.

Continued Buying in Oats.

Oats were steadier, helped somewhat by the other grains, through which a better feeling ran toward the close. Car lots were 85 cars under the estimate, but aggregated 313,800 bu, against 423,500 bu on the corresponding day last year. The movement is freer and greatly changed from the conditions existing a week or two ago, when the percentage of receipts was only about one-half that of last year's figures. The feature of the market was the continued accumulation by the American Cereal company, which concern took on about 300,000 bu of May yesterday, Counselman being about the heaviest seller. Samples were heavy and ¼@½c lower for new and 1c lower for old. Sales on track and f. o. b. were: No. 4 white, 22½@23¼c; No. 3, 20@20¼c, No. 3 white, 23¾@26c; No. 2, 21@21½c. Billed through: No. 3, 19½c; No. 3 white, 22¾@25½c; No. 2, 20½@20¾c; No. 2 white, 23¼@22c.

Rye was firmer and more active at a slight advance, only 14 cars being inspected. Cash No. 2 ranged from 42¾@43c, August from 42½@43c, September from 40@41c, and May from 42c to a nominal close at 42½c.

Barley was firmer under light receipts and continued in good demand. Sales were from 33c to 45c, according to grade, not much high grade grain being offered. September sold at 46c and closed with 46½c bid. Timothy seed was much more active and firmer. Offerings were not heavy, and there was a good demand for everything in the nature of choice seed. August sold at $2.50 and September from $2.32½ to $2.35. October was $2.25 bid, at which price there were also sellers. Flaxseed lost from ¼c to ⅝c, the greatest deflection being in the May delivery, which dropped off from 91½c to 91c. September and October ranged from 98c downward to 87½c, recovering to 88c at the close. No. 1 Northwestern was quoted 90c, with 89½c bid to arrive. Receipts were 40 cars and shipments 9 cars. Hay was steady under a fair demand. Receipts were 447 tons and shipments 45 tons. Track sales included choice timothy at $9.00@9.50; No. 1 timothy, $8.50; No. 1 prairie, $8.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@6.00. Bran was in moderate demand at $11.00 on track and $10.25 f. o. b.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The reports regarding corn which are coming in from the West and which attract most attention are not those which complain of appearance of the growing corn, but those which indicate some mysterious failure of ears to develop. One man well known to the local grain trade who has spent the summer in Iowa is back and has a rather ingenious theory to explain the poor prospects of yield in that State. He says that it is the custom to plant something like five kernels to a hill on the assumption that varmin of some kind will get one or two kernels or that they will be failure of others to germinate. This plan seems to have worked well in the past and to have prevented the necessity of replanting. This year the germinating conditions were exceptionally favorable and the average of stalks to the hill has been entirely too great to mature perfect ears. He insists that the same conditions have applied to oats.

Privilege trading on the curb was featureless and covered the following range:

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September puts	65⅝	65⅝@65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
September calls	67⅝	31⅛@....	31⅝	31⅛

CORN.

September puts	31	31⅛@31¼	31	31⅛
September calls	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 95 cars; corn, 570 cars; oats, 350 cars; hogs, 19,000.

The Price Current's summary was as follows: Position of crops not essentially changed by weather conditions. Government indication for corn is undoubtedly too high. The large shortage in wheat receipts is partly due to liberal buying of interior millers above shipping basis. Packing, 305,000 hogs, against 270,000 last year.

The estimate of the Burlington road that the stock of cribbed corn throughout the country is about half what it was a year ago was a bullish influence.

Stockholders of the Linseed Oil company take issue with President Euston's estimate of a recent loss to the company of only $150,000. It is claimed that in 1891 a loss which was officially estimated at $200,000 proved to be $700,000.

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Aug. 19, 1897.
August	....	....@....	69⅝	87⅝
September	65⅛	64⅝@66⅛	66⅛	87⅝
December	62¾	62⅝@63⅝	63⅝	87⅝
May	64⅝	64⅝@65⅝	65⅝	89⅝

CORN.

September	31⅛	30⅝@31⅛	31⅛	28⅝
December	31⅛	30⅝@31⅝	31⅝	30⅛
May	33⅝	32⅝@33⅝	33⅝	33

OATS.

August	20⅛	....@....	20⅛	17⅛
September	20⅛	19⅝@20⅛	20⅛	17⅛
December	20⅛	20⅛@20⅝	20⅝	....
May	22⅝	22⅛@22⅝	22⅝	21⅛

MESS PORK.

September	8.92½	8.85 @8.97½	8.97½	8.57½
October	8.92½	8.85 @8.95	8.85	....
December	8.97½	8.90 @9.00	9.00	8.70

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	5.15	5.02½@5.15	5.10	4.52½
October	5.20	5.07½@5.17½	5.12½	4.57½
December	5.25	5.15 @5.22½	5.20	4.62½

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

September	5.15	5.10 @5.15	5.15	5.07½
October	5.17½	5.10 @5.15	5.15	5.12½
December	5.17½	4.95 @5.05	4.97½	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	9	27	5	41
Red winter wheat	1	2	4	7
Spring wheat	....	44	9	53
Corn	239	186	60	485
Oats	25	250	40	315
Rye	7	6	1	14
Barley	....	9	10	19
Totals	281	524	129	934

Inspected out: 39,000 bu wheat, 192,800 bu corn, 6,200 bu oats, 94,500 bu rye. Additional: 10 cars wheat, 265,800 bu corn, 1 car oats, 1 car rye.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Flour—Receipts, 20,931 brls; exports, 10,189 brls; market was firmer, with a good demand for old spring patents. Cornmeal—Firm; yellow Western, 75c. Barley—Malt, dull. Wheat—Receipts, 87,875 bu; exports, 266,790 bu; spot, strong; No. 2 red, 78¾c, f. o. b. to arrive; 79½c, f. o. b. afloat spot. Options opened steady on cables, declined with corn, and rallied again. The afternoon market, governed by a bad scare among shorts and increased demand for spot wheat, was active and strong, closing ⅜@1c net higher; No. 2 red September, 69⅜@71c, closed 70¾c. Corn—Receipts, 148,900 bu; exports, 156,522 bu; spot, strong; No. 2, 37¼c f. o. b. afloat. Options weak all the forenoon under heavy liquidation, but turned strong with wheat, and on active covering fully recovered, closing unchanged. September, 35⅜@35½c, closed 35½c. Oats—Receipts, 152,400 bu; exports, 130,164 bu; spot, easy; No. 2, 27c; No. 2 white, 33c. Options recovered an early decline, and with corn closed unchanged. September closed, 25¼c.

Hops—Quiet.

Wool—Quiet.

Metals—Without material changes in either direction, the metal market in the main may be said to have developed a little tendency on the part of buyers to hesitate, more particularly as to tin and lead. According to the New York Metal Exchange the closings today were as follows: Pig iron warrants firm, with $6.87½ bid, and $7.00 asked; lake copper strong at $12.00; tin dull, with $16.15 bid, and $16.25 asked; lead quiet, with $4.05 bid, and $4.10 asked; and spelter steady, with $4.50 bid, and $4.60 asked. The firm that fixes the settling price for miners and smelters quotes lead $3.90.

Cheese—Quiet; large white, 7¾c; small white, 7⅞c; large colored, 7¼c; small colored, 8c.

Tallow—Dull.

Cottonseed oil—Dull.

Petroleum—Firm.

Molasses—Steady. Rice—Steady. Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, to 5 points advance on higher European cables and continued small receipts at Rio and Santos; buying checked by continued apathy of spot buyers and disappointing warehouse movement, representing unsatisfactory distribution; closed steady. Spot coffee, Rio, quiet; No. 7 invoice, 5¾c; No. 7, jobbing, 6⅜c; mild, steady; Cordova, 8@15c. Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4⅛c; refined, steady.

Cotton—The cotton market opened steady, with prices 1@3 points higher, on better cables than expected and Thoman's report, which report claims that the last month of unfavorable weather has reduced the outlook of the crop by 950,000 bales. The market further advanced 1@3 points, after which there was a reaction to yesterday's closing figures. Outside reports failed to materialize and the market further eased off, with prices showing a loss of 5@6 points from the highest figures. Later, however, the market braced up on covering and investment buying, closing steady, with prices showing a net advance of 1@4 points. Spot closed easy; middling gulf, 5⅞c; middling uplands, 5⅝c; sales, 1,040 bales. Futures closed steady; August, 5.50c; September, 5.61c; October, 5.64c; November, 5.66c; December, 5.69c; January, 5.73c; February, 5.76c; March, 5.80c; April, 5.83c; May, 5.86c.

California dried fruits quiet; evaporated apples, common, 6@8c; prime wire tray, 9c; choice, 9½c; fancy, 9¾@10c; prunes, 4@8c; apricots, Royal, 11@16c; Moorpark, 13@16c; peaches, unpeeled, 7@9c; peeled, 12@16c.

Butter—Receipts, 2,591 lbs; steady; Western creamery, 14½@19c; Elgins, 19c; factory, 11@14c. Eggs—Receipts, 3,998 cases; steady; Western, 14½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 18.—Wheat opened unchanged with regard to September and ⅛c higher on December. A marked weakness in cash wheat locally, coupled with a 4c decrease from yesterday in the price of standard grade cash wheat, fell as a bomb on the market early in the session and the bears quickly seized the opportunity to do a little price hammering, with the result before the first hour of trading had expired wheat values had lost over ½c from the top. The closing hour witnessed bull feeling predominant. September opened at 62⅝c, fell to 62@62⅛c, up to 62⅝c, and closed at 63⅛c. December opened at 60⅛c, advanced to 60⅛c, fell to 59⅝c, sold up to 60⅛c, and closed at 60⅛c. August closed 64c. Cash wheat—The market had a weak tone, with offerings of new wheat considerably in excess of the demand; new No. 1 Northern spot, 67@70c; do No. 2, 65c; No. 1 hard, 63@65c; No. 1 Northern, old, 82c; No. 2 do, 78c. Flour and bran unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 72¼c bid; track, 72@73c; August, 71⅛c; September, 68⅛c; December, 65⅛c bid; May, 67c bid; No. 2 hard, 70@71c, nominal. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 30⅛c bid; September, 30⅛c asked; December, 30c bid; May, 31⅛c bid. Oats steady to firm; No. 2 cash, nominal; track, 22c; September, 20⅛c; May, 23c bid; No. 2 white, 24⅛@25⅛c. Rye nominal, 44⅛c. Flaxseed steady, 86c. Pork steady; standard mess, $9.00. Lard lower; prime, $4.80; choice, $4.95. Lead firm, $3.95. Spelter quiet, $4.30.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—Wheat—Unchanged; No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 2, 68⅛c; No. 3, 67c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 3, 67c; No. 2 spring, 66c; No. 3, 63c. Corn—1@1½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 28⅛c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 24c. Rye—Lower; No. 2, 46c. Hay—In good demand, steady; choice prairie, $5.25@5.50; No. 1, $4.75@5.00; choice timothy, $6.75@7.00; No. 1, $5.75@6.25. Butter—Unsettled; separator, 18c; dairy, 16c. Eggs—Firm; 11c. Receipts—Wheat, 221 cars.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 18.—Close: Cash No. 1 hard, 69⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅛c bid; No. 2 Northern, 65⅛c; No. 3 spring, 62⅛c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 69⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅛c bid. Cash oats, 23@24c. No. 2 rye to arrive, 42c bid. No. 3 yellow corn, 31c bid. Flax to arrive, 89c. The receipts of wheat were 3,642 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 18.—Wheat—Higher, active; No. 2 cash, 73c; September, 68⅛c. Corn—Quiet, lower; No. 2 mixed, 32⅛c. Oats—Dull, lower; No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 cash, 44⅛c. Cloverseed—Active, higher; prime, cash, $3.35; October, $3.72½. Oil—North Lima, 71c; South Lima and Indiana, 66c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 68⅛c; September, 65⅛c; August, 68⅛c; December, 62⅛c. Oats, 23@24c. Rye, 44c. Barley, 26c. Flax, 89c; September, 89c. Corn, 31c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,884 bu; corn, 2,066 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 11,424 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 18.—Corn—Inactive, lower; No. 2, 31c. Oats—Quiet, easy; new No. 3 white, 22⅛c. Whisky—Firm, on the basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.—Spirits turpentine steady, 25⅛@26c. Resin firm, 95c@$1.00. Crude turpentine steady, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60. Tar firm, $1.20.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 18.—Spirits turpentine, 26⅛c. Resin firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 18.—Turpentine market firm at 25⅛c. Resin firm.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Wheat—Futures closed quiet; September, 5s 9⅛d; December, 5s 4d.

Corn—American mixed, spot, quiet, 3s 2⅛d; August quiet, 3s 2d; September quiet, 3s 2⅛d; October quiet, 3s 2⅛d.

Bacon—Steady, 28s. Shoulders—Square steady, 25s.

Cheese—American, finest white, steady, 37s 6d; do colored, steady, 38s 6d.

Cotton—Spot fair demand, prices easier; American middling, fair, 3 13-16d; good middling, 3 9-16d; middling, 3⅛d; low middling, 3 7-32d; good ordinary, 3 1-16d; ordinary, 2⅞d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 8,400 American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, no American.

Futures opened steady with a fair demand and closed quiet; August, 3 16-64d sellers; August and September, 3 14-64@3 15-64d sellers; September and October, 3 12-64@3 13-64d sellers; October and November, 3 11-64d sellers; November and December, 3 10-64@3 11-64d sellers; December and January, 3 10-64@3 11-64d sellers; January and February, 3 10-64@3 11-64d sellers; February and March, 3 10-64d sellers; March and April, 3 11-64d sellers; April and May, 3 12-64@3 13-64d sellers; May and June, 3 13-64d buyers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Aug. 15	19,479	270	33,640	5,488
Tuesday, Aug. 16	3,930	774	16,117	13,030
Wednesday, Aug. 17	15,948	757	24,484	21,654
Thursday, Aug. 18	8,500	300	24,000	22,480
Totals	47,868	2,101	99,251	62,652
Same period last w'k	43,763	1,688	79,820	49,129
Same period 1897	50,171	1,689	109,833	59,717
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 15	4,343	80	8,110	204
Tuesday, Aug. 16	1,615	232	3,962	....
Wednesday, Aug. 17	2,761	186	4,573	....
Thursday, Aug. 18	5,800	50	5,600	600
Totals	14,519	540	21,000	704
Same period last w'k	13,645	604	17,479	2,620
Same period 1897	16,459	71	35,633	14,214

Today's receipts are estimated at 3,500 cattle, 18,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep, against 1,313 cattle, 14,008 hogs, and 6,173 sheep a week ago, and 6,952 cattle, 20,051 hogs, and 15,191 sheep the corresponding Friday a year ago.

Eight packers purchased 15,200 hogs, leaving fully 5,000 in the pens. Lipton and Boyd & Lunham were out. Armour bought 6,300 Anglo-American, 400; Chicago, 2,000; Continental, 800; Hammond, 900; International, 1,000; Morris, 1,000; Swift, 2,800. Droves averaging 245@322 lbs cost $3.80@3.86, and 230 lbs $3.88.

Combined receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis the first four days of this week 179,000, against 158,000 a week ago, and 182,000 a year ago. Cattle thus far this week 104,000, against 89,000 a week ago, and 126,000 a year ago.

Cattle—Native beef cattle advanced 10@15c, reaching about the highest point of the year. A load of 1,438-lb steers sold at $5.75, and three loads averaging 1,369 lbs at $5.70. Forty-eight 1,401-lb fed Westerns sold at $5.55. Native steers averaging 826@1,638 lbs sold at $4.35@5.75, bulk $5.00@5.55; fed Western steers, $4.60@5.55; grass Western rangers, $3.75@4.50; native cows, $2.00@4.50; heifers, $2.90@5.05; stags, $4.15@4.65; bulls, $2.60@4.50; calves, $5.00@7.10; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.80.

Hogs—Trade was slow, with prices 5c lower than Wednesday's closing. The finish was decidedly weak, with fully 5,000 left in the pens. Receipts about reached expectations, but the quality was poorer, there being more common mixed and coarse heavy among the arrivals. Packers were bearish, and talked $3.75 for good hogs. Heavy sold at $3.50@3.97½, bulk $3.80@3.87½; light, $3.50@3.92½, bulk $3.70@3.85; mixed, $3.55@3.95, bulk $3.75@3.85; pigs, $3.75@3.80, bulk $3.25@3.65.

Sheep—Trade was only fairly active at 10@15c decline in prices. Lambs sold at $4.00@6.50, bulk $5.25@6.35; native sheep, $3.00@4.75, bulk $4.00@4.40; Westerns, 90@116 lbs, $3.90@4.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market active and steady; native beef steers, $4.40@5.40; Western, $4.00@4.70; Texas steers, $3.60@4.35; cows and heifers, $3.40@4.20; canners, $1.75@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.85; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.75@4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 7,100; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $3.60@3.70; mixed, $3.65@3.67½; light, $3.50@3.65; bulk of sales, $3.65@3.67½. Sheep—Receipts, 4,200; market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.80@4.75; fair to choice Westerns, $3.70@4.65; common and stock sheep, $3.25@4.00; lambs, $4.00@6.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady to strong; native steers, $3.60@5.30; Texas steers, $3.10@4.15; Texas cows, $2.10@3.25; native cows and heifers, $2.25@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.15; bulls, $2.25@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market weak, closing 10c lower; bulk of sales, $3.65@3.80; heavies, $3.75@3.85; packers, $3.60@3.80; mixed, $3.55@3.80; lights, $3.40@3.65; Yorkers, $3.60@3.65; pigs, $3.10@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; lambs, $4.50@6.00; muttons, $3.50@6.00.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 95; feeling steady. Cables steady. American steers, 9¼@9¾c; refrigerator beef, 6½c per lb; no exports. Calves—Receipts, 162; market steady; veals, $6.00@7.50; buttermilks, $4.00@4.50; no Westerns. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,482; sheep quiet and barely steady; lambs, 25@35c lower; sheep, $3.25@4.50; no prime sheep here; lambs, poor to prime, $5.00@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,264; steady at $4.25@4.55; choice State pigs, $4.60.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The dry goods trade is quiet today, the buyers in town restricting their trade as much as possible to the jobbing stores and to supplies which need immediate replenishment and high novelties. The general market has gained little from this store trading. Mail orders have been fairly numerous, but there are not many heavy orders registered, so that the daily averages do not reach any surprising figure. Staple cottons are today quiet in nearly all grades. Continued activity in export goods is reported, but outside of these lines there is little interest taken in the market. Print cloths are slightly stronger, but extras are still quoted at 2c. Odd goods are firm, and an inquiry of considerable extent is reported.

JOHN CUDAHY'S DEBTS PAID.

Losses in the Failure of 1893 Made Good and the Packer Again a Millionaire.

Checks were made out yesterday at the Corn Exchange Bank for $390,000, the amount required to take up creditor notes issued five years ago by John Cudahy. Notes to this amount are held by sixty-two claimants, but only thirty of them called at the bank to get their money.

The checks were signed by Vice President Hutchinson, as trustee, and when they are delivered to the holders of claims against the now prosperous packer the last vestige of one of the biggest failures of 1893 will be wiped out.

John Cudahy's failure was for over $1,500,000, lost by attempting to run a "deal" in provisions. During the last four years Mr. Cudahy has been a remarkably successful speculator, and is again ranked several times a millionaire.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Conditions in Iowa as regards fire insurance are reported somewhat better. Overhead writing has troubled the agents in the past, but there is less of this practice now. At Keokuk it is reported that nearly all the insurance on the wholesale houses has been written by the local agents since the reduction in rates. The City Council of Clinton recently passed an ordinance requiring all three-story buildings to be equipped with outside standpipes, to which hose can be attached from the hydrants. This is meeting with considerable opposition from the property-owners, but most of the buildings requiring them will undoubtedly be equipped in reasonable time. At Ottumwa two sprinkled risks are written outside. A low rate has been promulgated on these. A good deal of ratecutting is being done at Mason City.

* * *

Underwriters are interested in the announcement that an electric department has been established by the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The new department will supervise street lighting, the electric equipment of underground and overhead trolley roads, underground conduits for electric lighting and power, telephone, telegraph, and other purposes; also all overhead wires and poles, and the exterior work relative to the fire alarm telegraph and police telephone service.

* * *

A project for an oil tank within the city limits of Quincy, Ill., was defeated by the City Council at its last meeting. The most potent argument advanced against the storage of petroleum by the Richardson Lubricating company was by Inspector Starr. He said that the tank would make the danger by fire greater, and that an increase of insurance rates would follow. He claimed that the water works plant would be endangered.

* * *

The Marion Trust company of Indianapolis has been appointed receiver of the Citizens' Insurance company of Evansville, Ind. President James O. Parker of the latter company says its stocks, bonds, and other assets are sufficient to meet all outstanding liabilities.

* * *

The field men who are members of the Fire Underwriters' Transmississippi club have fitted up quarters in the Ware Block, Fifteenth and Farnam streets, Omaha, and invite visiting insurance men to make the clubrooms their headquarters during the exposition.

* * *

The line on the Santa Fé elevator, amounting to about $300,000, was placed yesterday by Smith & Rothermel.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—At the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters today a paper on "Insurance from the Standpoint of the Assured," read by Judge M. B. Koon, a Minneapolis lawyer, stirred up the enthusiasm of the visitors in a remarkable way, and was pronounced one of the best missionary documents for insurance solicitors ever written. A telegram of regret was received from Lieutenant Hobson announcing his inability to be present. George Dewey, nephew of the Admiral, arrived this morning and is spending his time telling the underwriters how his uncle kept out of the insurance business. David N. Holway of Boston reviewed the important influence of education in the insurance business. Fitting resolutions were adopted on the death of Ben Williams of Chicago. Richard I. Cochrane of New York and John L. Johnson of Springfield, Mass., are candidates for President of the association.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Smith—185821—Leo La Roche vs. A. J. Marceau; by dflt., $307.75.—186985—Percival Steele vs. Charles Funk; same, $2,006.29.—185077—First Natl. Bk. of Chicago vs. Horace C. Lex et al.; by deft., $887.59.—185534—Durand & Kasper Co. vs. George Cairns; by dft., $322.22.—186966—Edwin F. Daniels vs. Chicago Stamping Co.; same, $1,303.58.—186913—Caroline S. Wilmot vs. Robert J. Stanton; same, $2,500.—186884—Berkshire Life Ins. Co. vs. Henry N. Cooper; same, $26,528.22.—186944—W. M. Davis vs. Andrew Gesking; same, $500.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—189040—Chandler vs. Thompson; def. dec.—188007—Ranney vs. Paris; def. dec.—188628—Same vs. Same; def. dec.—4280—Dupee vs. Brown; def. dec.—4281—Same vs. Same; same.—4783—B. & O. R. R. Co. vs. Johnson; dec.—4969—Yardley vs. Barker; dec. sale.—185701—Merckle vs. Aumann; same.—8498—Wolseley vs. Bocker; def. dec.—5580—Husted vs. Husted; div. dec.—1143—Suddard vs. Peterson; def. dec.

Judge Smith—13620—Saleski vs. Knudson; dec. sale.—13512—L. & Sth W. B. & L. A. vs. Shields; dec. sale.—13513—Same vs. Hilton; same.—13498—Morse vs. Pac. Ry. Co.; dec.—12360—Hawley vs. Johnson; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—Emergency business.

Judge Smith—Emergency business.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course; 10 a. m., 16449.

Judge Chetlain—Circuit Court, Branch No. 1—4623, 4562, 4458, 4459, 3796, 3794, 4604.

Loan on Chicago Real Estate.

Frederick C. Wells and wife of Wheaton filed a trust deed in the Recorder's office yesterday in favor of the Northern Trust company of Chicago in which Chicago realty is given as security for a loan of $35,000 for five years at 5 per cent interest. The following property is scheduled: Monroe street, forty feet east of Clinton, north front, 39.86x65; Clinton street, sixty-five feet south of Monroe, west front, 57x79.28.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

OUT-OF-TOWN MERCHANTS ACTIVE BUYERS IN DRY GOODS.

An Unusual Number of Tradesmen Giving Personal Attention to Stocks Offered at Wholesale Houses—Traveling Men Report All the Conditions in the Agricultural Districts as Favorable to a Heavy Fall Trade in the Different Lines.

Wholesale boot and shoe houses continue to report a satisfactory showing of orders from country points, there being nothing in the trade situation to indicate a discontinuance of the call for seasonable goods. A considerable percentage of the goods sold at this time are ordered direct, there still being a large attendance of country merchants in the local market. About the only complaint is that leather and rubber goods must be sold on too small a margin of profit. Except for this fact the trade is entirely satisfactory to the different interests. It is doubtful, however, if volume will entirely make up for the narrow margins on which it is necessary to book orders. On the part of the country merchants there continues to be the highest degree of confidence as to the condition of fall trade. In a local way business is somewhat dull, but not more so than is expected at this season.

Clothing and allied lines continue to show all the activity which has recently marked them. Although the bulk of the orders filled at this time are the results of the efforts made by men on the road, visiting merchants are doing considerable in the way of personal inspection of stocks shown at all the wholesale houses, and it is rare that orders of various sizes do not result from such examinations. There has rarely been a season when railroads have brought in larger numbers of out of town merchants, and if excursions from the retail districts continue as late as ordinary in the fall, the wholesale market will feel a decided effect therefrom.

Conditions at mills and among manufacturers are not much changed. There continues to be a scarcity of some of the popular cloths, and rather more than ordinary activity in woolens and the heavier fabrics which go to make up fall and early winter trade. Enough buyers have been in the market to cause a lively market in staple cotton fabrics, and the buying so far shows that the average merchant in the country is thinking about getting goods on his counters instead of fretting about the price of raw cotton and a few other things that are not the most important factors in the situation of fall trade.

The primary market has made better progress in the direction of an expanded business during the week under review than for some time past. This has been through the growth of general demand entailed by the excellent business in progress at second hands in most parts of the country, and is therefore of a purely healthy character. Even without any trace of speculative element in buyers' operations the current buying has been fairly up to current production in most lines of cotton goods; in one or two directions it has been sufficient to place sellers in an assured position, the result being incidental advances during the week, and a steady tone generally.

Print cloths are unquestionably in large supply, but the attempt to secure a general shut down of the mills has been abandoned, and it will now remain for individual mills at Fall River to use their own judgment as to whether it is a good policy to continue running under present conditions.

GOOD DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCE.

Shippers Taking Enough to Keep the Street Well Cleared.

Cooler weather continued to improve the produce situation yesterday, there being a noticeably improved demand for fruits and finer vegetables. Southern Illinois and Indiana contributed some fine peaches, which sold readily at quotations. The Michigan supply was in early, but was nothing to brag about in the way of quality. Nothing in the list showed decided change as to prices, but the shipping inquiry was on the whole rather in excess of the local demand.

Butter is ruling quiet and steady at the recent decline. The receipts are only moderate, and do not show any increase, but there is only a slight demand, and stock is commencing to show some accumulation. The demand is confined almost entirely to supplying immediate consumptive wants. It is difficult to move lines, although some are being sold. Buyers are cautious and there are not many outside orders coming to hand. No doubt the improved condition of the pastures and cooler weather of late has led to the anticipation of an increased make, and this has induced parties to draw upon their cold storage supplies instead of making fresh purchases. This has lessened the demand for fresh goods, which are commencing to show some accumulation. Butterine is also likely to cut somewhat of a figure in the butter market this fall. Eggs continue steady and unchanged.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 18c; firsts, 16½@17c; seconds, 13½@15c. Dairies: Extras, 16c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 12c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 7@7¼c; Young Americas, 7⅝@8¼c; twins, 7@7⅛c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, loss off, 12c.

Game—Grass plover, $1.00 per doz; woodcock, not drawn, $5.00 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, new, $1.25@3.00 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; gem melons, 15@25c per ¼ bu; Osage, southern Illinois and Indiana, 20@60c per crate; Michigan, 30@45c per crate; peaches, Illinois, $1.00@1.10 per 6-basket crate; Michigan, 50@65c per ⅓ bu; lemons, California, $1.00@1.50 per box; Messina, $3.50@4.00 per box; grapes, Concord, 14@15c per 8-lb basket; ives, 11@13c; gooseberries, 20@30c per 16-qt case; watermelons, $8.00@15.00 per 100; plums, 50@75c per 16-qt case; blackberries, 40@80c per 16-qt case; blueberries, 50c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; currants, cherry, 50@65c per 16-qt case; pears, Michigan, 15@25c per basket; $2.50@3.00 per brl.

Vegetables—Potatoes, new, 30@40c per bu; beets, 40c per brl; string beans, home-grown, 75c@$1.00 per 1¼-bu sack; sweet potatoes, $2.50@3.00 per brl; navy, hand-picked pea, $1.00; cabbage, new, home-grown, 40c per crate; carrots, $1.00 per brl; cucumbers, Illinois, 15@25c per ⅓ bu; sweet corn, 30@40c per 6-doz sack; squash, crookneck, 30@35c per bu; celery, 30@50c per case; onions, white, $1.00@1.25 per brl; turnips, new, 40@50c per 1¼ bu; tomatoes, Acme, 10@20c per 4-basket crate; home-grown, 65@80c per bu; watercress, 10@15c per doz.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	18	Ontario	265
Crown Point	12	Ophir	20
Con. Cal. & Va.	45	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	50	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Currie	10	Quicksilver pfd	350
Hale & Norcross	100	Sierra Nevada	55
Homestake	4500	Standard	160
Iron Silver	60	Union Con	20
Mexican	15	Yellow Jacket	13

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	4¼	Franklin	24¼
Atlantic	25	Osceola	56
Boston & Mont	224	Quincy	118
Butte & Boston	24⅛	Tamarack	165
Calumet & Hecla	585	Wolverine	26⅛
Centennial	18⅝	Old Dominion	27

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	2	Justice	6
Alpha Con	2	Kentuck Con	5
Andes	4	Mexican	21
Belcher	11	Occidental Con	55
Best & Belcher	18	Ophir	32
Bullion	2	Overman	4
Caledonia	15	Potosi	15
Challenge Con	15	Savage	11
Chollar	18	Scorpion	4
Confidence	40	Sierra Nevada	57
Con. Cal. & Va.	38	Union Con	22
Con. New York	1	Utah Con	5
Crown Point	11	Yellow Jacket	17
Gould & Currie	16	Standard	140
Hale & Norcross	75		

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 18.—Credit balances, 86c. Certificates first sale, cash, at 97¼. Sales during the day were 10 cash at 97; one cash at 97¼; 18 cash at 97¼; total, 29,000 brls. Shipments, 128,253 brls; runs, 88,212 brls.

WE OWN AND OFFER
$50,000
PANA TOWNSHIP
(ILLINOIS)
10-20 Year 4's.

Interest payable at the State Treasurer's office, Springfield, or in New York City. Denomination, $1,000.

REGISTERED BY STATE AUDITOR.

Pana Township—forty miles southeast of Springfield—is one of the largest townships in Christian County, including a good farming country extensively underlaid with coal and the entire city of Pana.

Price of this and other attractive issues on application.

N. W. Harris & Co.,
...BANKERS...
204 Dearborn-st., Chicago,
(Marquette Building).
NEW YORK. BOSTON

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
101 Washington St. Edgar M. Snow & Co.

REPLIES TO VALENTINE.

A. J. Vanlandingham Declares Express Companies Should Pay War Tax.

REDRESS IN CONGRESS.

Commissioner Says People Ought to Act and Not Wait for a Ruling.

COULD NOT SETTLE CLAIMS.

In reply to an open letter to the Merchants' association of San Francisco by President Valentine of Wells, Fargo & Co. justifying the express companies in making the senders of dispatches pay the war revenue tax, Commissioner A. J. Vanlandingham of the St. Louis Traffic bureau says Mr. Valentine is trying to evade the issue. He says the real issue is who should legally pay for the stamps, and not the percentage of tax to capital stock or to gross earnings. If an undue burden had been placed on the express companies their relief is through Congress and not through an illegal transfer of the burden to shippers, who cannot, in turn, transfer it to the consumers.

Every decision or opinion, he says, so far rendered by the United States officers, State Railroad Commissioners, or the courts on this question has been against the express companies and in favor of the people. After quoting many opinions and rulings on this question Mr. Vanlandingham says:

> It must be apparent to you that if the express companies continue to require the people to pay this tax until a decision is reached in the Supreme Court, if in favor of the people, the greater per cent of the people will have lost their money, as the individual claims will be too small to push for settlement. At the same time the aggregate gain to the express companies will be great and they will have gained a victory, even in defeat.
>
> Under the circumstances the duty of the express companies is to comply with the law as interpreted by the government authorities, and as is being done by the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Denver and Rio Grande express companies.
>
> It therefore seems to me to be the duty of the people to take action that will force the express companies to comply with the law without awaiting a decision in a case in New York which has not yet been filed.

The Mobile and Ohio railroad has signified its willingness to withdraw second-class passenger rates from all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, provided all other roads will do the same. This matter was the subject of a conference in New Orleans recently, at which the Mobile and Ohio took time to consider its policy. It now declares its willingness to withdraw all second-class rates on the condition mentioned. This condition embraces the withdrawal of all second-class rates from Chicago to points south of the Ohio River by Sept. 1, 1898.

The Executive committee of the Western Passenger association yesterday considered the proposition of General Passenger Agent Heafford of the Milwaukee and St. Paul to make a round-trip rate of $10 from Chicago to Omaha and return for "Chicago day." It was decided to submit the proposition to the various roads. General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Alton intends if this proposition is carried to make the same rate to Kansas City.

ROADS ARE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Several Lines Composing the Omaha and Republican Valley System Disposed of at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 18.—The several lines making up the Omaha and Republican Valley railroad, 482 miles long, were bid in today at mortgage sale by the reorganized Union Pacific. Two sales were held, one under the extension mortgage and the second under the first and consolidated mortgages. W. D. Cornish, Vice President of the Union Pacific, and Lawrence Greer, were the only bidders. The first sale went to them at $20,000 and the second at the upset price, $750,000. Tomorrow the Union Pacific, Lincoln, and Colorado branch will be sold at Lincoln, Kas. It is 225 miles long.

General Railway Notes.

Gross earnings of the Wabash road for the second week in August were $282,504, an increase of $4,021.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western for the second week in August were $104,026, an increase of $6,230.

In order to encourage the movement of settlers and land buyers to western Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has materially reduced its carload rates for emigrant movables.

The annual statement of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway for the year ending June 30 shows gross earnings were $5,083,372, an increase of $469,918. Net earnings increased $120,646, and the surplus shows an increase of $107,410.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, affirms the statement made in The Tribune that his road will introduce a number of elevator improvements along his lines on the Pacific coast by which the cost of handling grain will be materially reduced.

The Western Passenger association lines have agreed to make a rate of a fare and one-third to Duluth and West Superior and return from all points in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois for the biennial musical festival of the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' association Aug. 26 to 28.

PRISM COMPANY SUES A RIVAL.

Luxfer Corporation Wants the Luminous Restrained for Infringement of Patent and Fraud.

Suit was brought yesterday in the Superior Court by the American Luxfer Prism company against the Luminous Prism company for alleged fraudulent business methods and infringement on the trade name of the plaintiff company in the manufacture and sale of prismatic window glass. The officers of the Luminous Prism company—President, Ferdinand W. Peck; Vice President, G. E. Androvette; Secretary, Lewis C. Straight; Treasurer, Parry L. Wright, with Jonathan W. Brooks and Alexander H. Revell, directors—are made codefendants in the suit.

FOLKS SHIVER IN OPEN CARS.

Northern Gale Sweeps the City in the Evening, Lowering the Temperature to 68 Degrees.

Passengers on open cars shivered last night in a north gale that blew in fifty-mile an hour gusts and sent the mercury down to 68 degrees. Street car curtains were an inadequate protection against the wind, though on some of the lines the passengers were shut in as if a hard rain were falling. The cold cleared the streets of pedestrians early in the evening. Although most people compelled to go out of doors believed a cold wave struck the city at 5 o'clock, the mercury recorded a fall of but three degrees.

NORWEGIAN SETTLERS IN TOWN

Old Residents of Dane County, Wisconsin, Entertained by Their Countrymen in Chicago.

Fifty or more of the old Norwegian settlers of Dane County, Wis., arrived in Chicago yesterday. They were met at the Goodrich dock by the Norwegian Old Settlers' Society of Chicago, and were taken in carriages through the parks and boulevards of the city. The excursion ended at Scandia Hall, where the visitors were welcomed by John Anderson, editor of the Scandinaven. O. J. Melaas of Stoughton, Wis., responded. The party will leave for home today by train.

VOLCANO CAUSES LOSS AND PANIC IN NEW HEBRIDES.

After Hundreds of Years of Inactivity Lopevi Bursts Its Crater and Shakes the Islands of the Group to the Foundation.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The British gunboat Mildura reported on its recent arrival in Sydney, N. S. W., that the inhabitants of Tougoa, on the Island of Ambrym, of the New Hebrides group of islands, were panic stricken last month by an eruption of the volcano of Lopevi which shook the islands to their foundations, and many thought that they would sink into the sea.

The seismic disturbance was prefaced by a southeast gale, which gradually developed into a hurricane. Houses were blown down, and nearly all of the lighters on the beach wrecked by high surf. Rain fell in torrents, and the earth commenced to tremble with rapidly increasing pulsations until the timbers of the light frame dwellings cracked, split, and parted. Then volcanic sand and ashes commenced to fall, and fearful noises were heard from the direction of Lopevi. At the end of about ten hours ashes covered the island to the depth of several inches. Seven inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours, and then for three days it rained at intervals of six hours, the downpour being like a cloudburst.

It was discovered that Lopevi was in active eruption, having burst through its crater, after hundreds of years of inactivity. The mountain is 5,000 feet high, and burning lava was streaming down its side when the Mildura left for Sydney.

THEY ALL MISS CAPTAIN CLARK.

Men on the Battleship Oregon Feel Lonesome Because of Their Late Commander's Absence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,
E. M. LUBECK.]

United States Steamship Oregon, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Aug. 11.—A feeling of deep regret and loneliness has pervaded the entire fleet since the departure last week of Captain Charles E. Clark for New York, giving up the Oregon, the ship which he had made famous and with which he also had acquired fame. For over three weeks he had been sick, caused by the air of the place, and he grew worse and worse, until he was finally obliged to leave the ship.

The day of his leaving was looked forward to with the deepest regret by the officers and crew, and as he descended over the ship's side into his gig, which had been manned by six of the junior officers, he was given the heartiest cheers he was ever in his life privileged to hear, and huge tears stood in his eyes as he slowly doffed his cap to the men who had served under him in his trying moments and who had helped him complete his victories. As he was slowly rowed away from the ship he was cheered and cheered again until the boat was out of hearing distance, and even then the men stood along the side and waved their adieus to the gallant Captain.

On Sunday morning, Aug. 6, all hands were called to muster and Captain Barker, who had been in command of the United States steamship Newark, read the article giving him again the command of the Oregon, and said, as he had finished:

"When I left this ship some six months ago I said to my successor that I was leaving in his charge the best battleship in the world," and then, turning to the crew, he added: "You have made it not only the best but the most famous of any ship in the world," thus showing his appreciation of the crew and of the ship as well.

The Chicago boys on the Oregon are doing nicely. More than one had fallen victim to the fever, but all have recovered and are as chipper as ever. They go through the routine as if they had been born in the service. From all appearances they will probably be back again in Chicago before Oct. 1.

The men, officers, and every one are all anxious to get away from Guantanamo. One reason is that the monotony of the place is causing a droop in the spirits of all, while the sickness which abounds in the bay is now assuming a dangerous point, and each day shows the lists of sick to be growing larger.

Malaria is the worst form of sickness and the percentage of those falling victims to it is growing. I have seen several men lying in their hammocks in the sick bay with temperatures from 102° to 106° without any ice or anything else cool about them. With this are the violent cramps and stomach troubles, and between the two life is not cheerful at any rate, and down here when the heat of the day begins to be felt the suffering is severe in the extreme.

MRS. CATHERINE R. BARTON DIES

Wife of President of the Western Electric Company Expires at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Catherine Richardson Barton, wife of Enos M. Barton, President of the Western Electric company, died yesterday morning at the Milwaukee Sanitarium from a sudden attack of pneumonia.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been made. Mrs. Barton was the daughter of Professor John F. Richardson, formerly professor of Latin in the University of Rochester. Three children survive her; a son, now a senior in the University of Chicago, a daughter in Bryn Mawr College, and a younger daughter at home.

Mrs. J. S. Dickerson and Mrs. J. H. Lippincott of Newton Center, Mass., Mrs. W. C. Wilkinson of Chicago, and Mrs. Spencer Dickerson of Evanston are sisters of the deceased.

DEATH OF SIR W. A. FRAZER.

Is Well Known as an Author, Member of Parliament, and as One of the Queen's Body Guards.

London, Aug. 18.—Sir William Augustus Frazer, Bart., the author, and one of the Queen's body guards for Scotland, is dead.

[Sir William Augustus Fraser, Bart., was born in 1826 and educated at Eton and afterwards at Oxford. He was a Captain in the Life Guards before his appointment as one of the Queen's body guards for Scotland. He served in Parliament many years. His publications include "Words on Wellington," "Disraeli and His Day," "London Self Governed," "Coila's Whispers," "Hic et Ubique," "Napoleon III." He leaves a son, Keith Frazer, a Lieutenant in the Seventh Hussars.]

DEATH OF DOCTOR ZELLER.

Was at One Time a State Councilor in Berlin and Was the Composer of Well-Known Comic Operas.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The death of Dr. Zeller, the musical composer, is announced. Dr. Zeller was at one time a State Councilor, and he composed, with other works, the comic operas "Der Obersteiger" and "Der Vogelhandler."

Gustavus Wicksteed.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Gustavus Wicksteed, Q. C., born in 1799, died here today. He was law clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the old Province of Canada in 1741-1867, and from confederation down to 1887 served in a similar capacity to the House of Commons. He was made Queen's Counselor by Lord Elgin, being the oldest Queen's Counselor in Canada by many years.

Jacks' Motion for New Trial.

Judge Baker tomorrow will close the hearing in support of the motion for a new trial of George H. Jacks, recently convicted of the murder of Andrew F. McGhee. Many affidavits have been prepared impeaching the veracity of Charles Remke, who endeavored to fix the crime upon William J. Willows.

Many Charges Against Fowler.

William P. Fowler waived examination on twenty-five charges of obtaining money under false pretenses and three of forgery yesterday morning before Justice Foster and was held to the criminal court. Fowler is said to have represented himself as the agent of several of the large department stores, thereby securing orders for the enlargement of pictures and collecting amounts ranging from $2 to $15.

NOW FOR GOOD COFFEE.

ISLANDS JUST ACQUIRED FAVOR CULTIVATION OF THE BERRY.

Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines Are Noted for the Fine Grade They Produce and Cuba Formerly Exported Large Quantities—Country May Save as Much as $90,000,000 Per Annum by the Recent Conquests.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Coffee is readily grown in all the islands now coming under control of the United States. Figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics for last year show that coffee was the largest item in imports and the year's importations of that article were the greatest in the history of the government. Porto Rico and Hawaii have for years grown a fine grade of coffee, and Cuba formerly produced it in large quantities. The Philippine Islands have for years had a reputation of producing a grade of coffee equaling that of Java and comparing favorably with Arabia's world-famed Mocha.

The people of the United States use more coffee than the inhabitants of any country on the globe. Since 1890 the value of importations have averaged $90,000,000 per annum. Importations for the fiscal year just ended were 870,514,215 pounds, which is nearly 20 per cent greater than the preceding year, 50 per cent greater than in 1893, practically double that of 1880, and more than three times that of 1874. Deducting the exportations, which amounted to 18,822,869 pounds, the consumption for the last fiscal year was 11 5-10 pounds per capita, against 9 9-10 in 1897, 8 2-10 in 1893, 7 8-10 in 1890, 6 9-10 in 1877, 5 1-100 in 1867, 4 9-10 in 1866, 3 7-10 in 1864, and 2 2-10 in 1863.

The war period of 1861-'66 showed the lowest per capita consumption, despite the large use of this article in the army. There was a large increase during the brief war with Spain, the total imports for April, May, and June being 245,000,000 pounds, against 193,000,000 in the corresponding months of the previous year.

Large importations of coffee during the year just ended were probably due in some degree to its phenomenally low price, the average value of the year's imports being 7 4-10 cents, against 11 cents the preceding year, 14 6-10 cents in 1896, and 16 4-10 cents in 1895. Quotations to the Bureau of Statistics for 1898 show the wholesale price of Rio No. 7, a standard grade, from 5½ to 7½ cents in the New York markets, against 9½ cents in 1897, 11⅛ cents in 1896, 15½ cents in 1895, 17½ cents in 1894, 18⅓ cents in 1893.

While prices have greatly fallen in recent years, the introduction of machinery, cheapening of freight rates, and the general improved facilities for production and transportation still leave producers a comfortable margin of profit, especially in the better grades of coffee.

The total value of the coffee imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1898 was, despite the low prices, $65,067,561, against $60,057,630 in 1888, $51,914,605 in 1878, $25,288,451 in 1868, $18,369,840 in 1858, and $8,249,997 in 1848. Thus the money sent abroad for coffee in the year just ended is eight times that of half a century ago and nearly three times that of 1868. The cost of the coffee imported into the United States during the last ten years has been $875,494,241, these figures being the prices paid in the foreign markets at the port of exportation. Thus it appears in the decade just ended there has gone out of the country an average of $87,500,000 per annum for an article which may be successfully grown in all the islands now coming under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Practically one-half of the coffee grown in the world now comes to the United States. The latest estimates put the coffee production of the world at 1,600,000,000 pounds per annum, while, as shown above, the imports into the United States last year were more than half that amount. Of the total coffee production of the world about two-thirds is grown in Brazil, where an export duty of 11 per cent is placed on every pound of coffee exported. The other third of the world's production outside of Brazil is scattered around the world in the belt extending in the 30th degree on each side of the equator.

Requisites for coffee production are found in all of the islands now likely to come under control of the United States, while the fact that Brazil, the great coffee producer of the world, places an export duty on all coffees exported, operates to the advantage of those desiring to enter upon the production of this article, either for home consumption or for competition in the markets of the world.

Porto Rico has for years produced considerable coffee, this being her most important export, amounting to from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds per annum. The coffee-producing possibilities of Cuba are said to be great. Coffee was at one time the principal source of Cuba's wealth. In the early part of the present century 91,000,000 pounds were produced in Cuba in a single year, representing a money value of $20,000,000.

It is estimated that in 1798 there were six coffee estates to one of sugar. One plantation is said to have had 1,000,000 trees and an authentic account is found of a plantation containing 750,000 trees and 450 slaves in a part of the island where at present there is neither a vestige of a coffee plantation or a negro population. Coffee is now being produced in large quantities in the Hawaiian Islands, there being between 200 and 300 plantations.

The Philippines have for years produced a high grade of coffee. These islands are said to be peculiarly adapted to the raising of coffee, producing, with proper cultivation and preparation, a berry which is equal, if not superior, in flavor and aroma to the Java berry.

JEALOUSY LEADS TO MURDER.

John Hale at Roxborough, Pa., Shoots His Betrothed and Ends His Own Life.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Ida Bower, a young girl of Roxborough, was shot while leaving a room in her home late last night by John Hale, who had been betrothed to her for two years. Hale immediately shot himself in the head. He died early this morning and his victim cannot recover.

Miss Bower lives at 354 Conarroe street. She is employed as a stenographer by a firm on North Second street, and Hale is said to have been jealous of the attentions on the part of a son of the proprietor toward his sweetheart.

Last evening shortly before 9 o'clock Hale arrived at the house and seemed in an unusually pleasant mood. The two talked happily together in the parlor, and the girl's parents retired thinking that all had been made up between the young people.

Miss Bower's father heard the young man go into the hall at 11 o'clock, and a moment later a revolver shot, quickly followed by another.

Miss Bower's parents rushed down-stairs and found two bodies lying close together, with blood flowing over the parlor floor. They were removed to the Hahnemann Hospital, where it was found that Hale had shot himself full in the side of the head, the skull being badly fractured. He never recovered consciousness, and there was no chance of saving his life.

Miss Bower had been shot in the neck, the spinal cord being shattered near the base of the brain, precluding any hope of recovery.

WOMAN IS FATALLY BURNED.

Gasoline Explosion at 123 Twenty-eighth Place Causes the Death of Mrs. Bertha Werner.

A gasoline stove exploded in the home of Mrs. Bertha Werner, 123 Twenty-eighth place, last evening and burned her so seriously that she died at Mercy Hospital at midnight. Mrs. Werner was preparing supper in the kitchen and stood over the stove frying some meat when it exploded. Her dress became ignited, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. Before assistance could reach her she had been burned terribly about the body and face.

H. N. Cooper Confesses Judgment.

Judge Smith of the Circuit Court yesterday entered a confession of judgment against Henry N. Cooper, a real estate dealer at 100 Washington street, on a note for $25,000 held by the Berkshire Life Insurance company of Pittsfield, Mass.

ALL THE SHIPS ARE ORDERED TO NORFOLK.

Naval Base Transferred from Key West Because of the Outbreak There of Yellow Fever, Which Has Grown Serious.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 18.—With the exception of the gunboat Princeton and the monitor Miantonomoh, which have been sent to the Dry Tortugas, all the ships of the fleet have been orderd to Norfolk without delay and many have already departed.

The naval base has been transferred from Key West to Norfolk. The reason for this is the appearance of yellow fever here. There are now ten cases in the marine barracks, all the victims being marines. Forty persons in all are in the building, which is an old cigar factory, and a most rigid quarantine is being maintained.

At this writing only one of the cases is said to be serious. Whether there are any scattered cases throughout the town is not known; but this will be determined by a house to house inspection. The Marine Hospital and local physicians are confident that the disease will be confined to the barracks and that there is no danger of an epidemic.

The utmost precautions are being observed, however, and State Health Officer Porter, who arrived on the Mascotte today, refused to permit that steamer to leave the port on its return to Tampa. Later the vessel, which carries an immune crew, was allowed to sail, but without any passengers.

He will tomorrow decide whether or not a quarantine of Key West shall be declared.

CELEBRATION OF FRANCIS JOSEPH'S NATAL ANNIVERSARY.

Austro-Hungarian Consul General and Citizens Attend Services in Church and at the Official Residence in Dearborn Avenue.

The Austro-Hungarian Consul General, Chevalier de Proskowetz, and his fellow-countrymen in Chicago yesterday celebrated the birthday anniversary of their Emperor, Francis Joseph. The celebration was made especially elaborate because 1898 is the jubilee year of the Emperor's reign and the date of the location of a Consul General in this city.

In the morning grand high mass was sung at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, the Consul General and his staff attending in full uniform. The Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons officiated.

A celebration was held at the consular residence, 620 Dearborn avenue, in the evening. Chevalier de Proskowetz was toastmaster and introduced the speakers, Harry Rubens, A. D. Weiner, John F. Smulski, Dr. Joseph Zeisler, and Dr. Carl Beck.

FOUR CHILDREN LOSE THEIR LIVES BY FIRE IN IOWA.

Are Sleeping in a Barn Near Stanley When the Building Is Consumed—Origin of the Flames Is a Mystery.

Stanley, Ia., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Four persons lost their lives by fire early this morning on the farm of Peter Foy, three and one-half miles southeast of this place. The dead, all children:

FOY, THOMAS, aged 18.
FOY, LEWIS, aged 16.
FOY, GEORGE, aged 11.
FOY, BLANCHE, aged 9.

During the warm nights the children have slept in the hayloft of the big barn, and last night they retired as usal at an early hour. At 2 o'clock this morning neighbors were awakened by the light of a fire on the Foy place, and hastening to the farm they found the family asleep in the house. The parents were aroused and did all in their power to rescue the children, but to no avail. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Six horses, a number of cattle, a large quantity of hay and grain, and farm implements were destroyed.

KILLS AN INDIANA SOLDIER.

Drunken Negro at Bloodfield, Va., Shoots Private Andrews of the 160th Volunteers.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 18.—Private Alonzo Andrews of Company I, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Regiment, was shot and killed by Sam Hall, a colored saloon-keeper in Bloodfield, a negro settlement in the county, this afternoon. Then Private Jacob Altmire of the same company was wounded in the left foot by the same negro.

Both of the men formerly lived at Elwood, Ind.

The shooting seems to have been unprovoked. Hall was in a buggy when the shooting occurred and his horse was in a gallop. He raised up and fired out of the back of the vehicle. The negro was arrested and lodged in the city jail, but the feeling against him was so intense that the Sheriff took him out of the town for safe keeping.

Bloodfield is under martial law tonight and a provost guard patrols the city. A skirmish line was thrown out at Camp Grant tonight to keep the company of which Andrews was a member from breaking out to avenge the murder of their comrade.

FLAG MUST NEVER DESCEND.

De Kalb County Veterans Applaud Congressman Hopkins When He Utters This Sentiment.

Belvidere, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The twelfth annual reunion and camp fire of the Grand Army posts of De Kalb County opened today at Kingston and will continue for two days. Cannon are in position, sentinels posted, and regular army life is affected. W. P. Dutton of Sycamore delivered the address of welcome, to which response was made by E. M. Burst, son of Major Jack Burst. C. W. Partridge of Chicago was down for an address, but missed his train. The Rev. W. H. Smith of Genoa, chaplain of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, made a speech, in the course of which he declared the United States should hold Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Congressman Hopkins, who followed him, touched briefly on this point. He said he would not speak as decidedly as Chaplain Smith, but believed the flag should not come down wherever it had been raised. This reference was greeted with prolonged applause. This evening there was a rousing camp fire. Tomorrow's program includes a sham battle

PINGREE ON THE YOSEMITE.

Governor of Michigan and Party Visit the Naval Reserves at League Island.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—Governor H. S. Pingree of Michigan, accompanied by Quartermaster General White of the Michigan National Guard and several other officers of the State militia, arrived here today and visited the Michigan Naval Reserves on board the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, now at League Island navy yard. A squad of marines was drawn up in line as the Governor passed through the yard. The Governor then went aboard the Yosemite and after an inspection of the vessel and men he congratulated the men on their record. The reserves were given an afternoon off and the Governor and his party lunched with the officers of the cruiser.

Fill Teeth with Glass.

Some dentists use molten glass for filling teeth. It is prepared with certain chemicals which make the glass malleable and durable.

MAKE BRITAIN A TARGET.

UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES IN ANNUAL PICNIC AT OGDEN'S GROVE.

Resolutions Are Adopted Condemning Any English-American Alliance and Demanding Sympathy for Political Prisoners and Famine Victims—Praise for the Soldiers Now in the Field—Addresses by J. T. Keating, M. K. Reilly, and Others.

Members of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, at their annual picnic and demonstration yesterday at Ogden's Grove, commemorated the victories of Yellow Ford and Curlew Pass, and half a dozen speakers declared the British Empire was tottering and that it was a question of only a short time till it disappeared. The Irish societies put on record their opposition to the talked-of British-American alliance in the following resolution, which was adopted amid cheers:

> We condemn in unmeasured terms the efforts of those self-styled Americans who seek to bring about an alliance between this government and the government of Great Britain; a government that traded the women of Ireland for the tobacco of Virginia; a government that in 1775 incited the savages to murder defenseless citizens and resorted to all the methods known to savage warfare to subjugate a people struggling to be free; a government that as late as 1861 and 1865 fitted out privateers to prey upon American commerce and rendered every material assistance to the enemies of our glorious union.
>
> If the friendship now shown by England for the United States be born of the intellectual light of the nineteenth century, we ask her to turn and offer a little material sympathy to her starving, tax-eaten subjects of India and the famine-stricken districts in the west of Ireland. And we further ask her to extend some of her humane and enlightened sympathy to the Irish political prisoners incarcerated in damp and dingy British jails for no crime but asking their political rights and industrial equality.
>
> We view with admiration the prompt manner in which the Irish-American citizens responded to the President's call to arms, and express the hope that those Irish regiments now in the field will add new luster to the military glory of the Irish race and demonstrate to the world that the Irish are willing soldiers in the field on any field when liberty is the object of the conflict.

President Keating Speaks.

John T. Keating, President of the United Irish societies of Chicago, who acted as temporary chairman, called attention to the Clan-na-Gael Guards, who were present without their rifles.

"Let me congratulate the Irish citizens of Chicago that these men have obeyed the unjust law which has deprived them of the right to march without their rifles and accouterments," he said. "All honor to the Clan-na-Gael. When the call to arms went forth a few months ago the Clan-na-Gael Guards did not remember the insult to their organization, but only thought of the need of their country. They responded to the call of the same Governor who had insulted them. We care not who is our leader when Columbia calls."

M. V. Gannon denounced the Americans who favored a British alliance as conspirators who were trying to sell out their country to the English Queen.

M. K. Reilly's Address.

M. K. Reilly of Fond du Lac, Wis., who made the formal address of the afternoon, declared that the British Empire would soon be a thing of the past and that the efforts at an alliance with the United States was its last struggle for preservation.

"Enland has once more reached a turning point in her career," the speaker said. "That power which has been deaf to appeals is at the point where she trembles for the safety of her empire. Everywhere around her enemies are crowding in. Keen Englishmen are beginning to realize that the British Empire will soon be a thing of the past and will tumble into the common grave of nations. She is asking the United States to take her bloody paw and protect her from inevitable downfall.

"I defy any lover of American institutions to show one reason why we should be a party to bolster up her foredoomed empire. I believe the destiny of this empire is to teach common humanity the lesson of self-government. We are not here for territorial aggrandizement. We have territory enough. It is suicide for us to entangle ourselves with England to prevent England from falling into the dark oblivion that awaits her."

Colonel F. T. Colby and George E. Gorman spoke in the evening.

The fireworks display included a set piece showing the charge of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment at Santiago, an enfilading movement by the Sixty-ninth New York, and a sortie by the Seventh Illinois. A telegram of greeting was received from the officers and men of the Seventh at Thoroughfare Gap, Va., and the greetings of the Irish societies were telegraphed to the regiment in response.

NO DOCTORS, NO MEDICINES.

Artist Returned from Cuba Tells of Sufferings of Sick Both on Land and Sea.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Charles Sheldon, the artist for the London Black and White, who has just reached New York from Cuba, has written a letter to his mother, who is at present in this city, in which he criticises the management of the medical department of the army of invasion severely. The letter is dated Aug. 15, and in it he says:

"The fortnight I remained in Cuba after the fight was not altogether as uncomfortable as the previous two weeks, but there was a great deal of rain every day and often at night as well, with the result that we were practically always wet—eating off a box in the mud, sleeping on a blanket laid on it, wading in it all day. This and the cold, damp nights, and the rank foliage all about us, the horribly unsanitary camps, poor food, and the heat by day, had practically floored the whole army when I came away from Santiago.

"At that time I was feeling well, despite it all, and I was all right on the steamer coming to Tampa, although half the passengers were down with malaria, typhoid, and billious fevers.

"Our boat was sent off without a doctor and without medicines—you can imagine the sufferings of the sick—well, we thought we were going straight off at Tampa, but when the quarantine doctor came aboard there he took off two who were suspicious cases, and anchored us out in the middle of a harbor surrounded by marshes, and kept us there six days longer.

"The water was full of decaying vegetable matter from the swamps, the breezes that reached us reeked with malaria and brought at night clouds of mosquitoes. There we lay without a doctor coming near us, no medicine, save a little quinine sent aboard, blistering in the sun day after day, and all of us sickening gradually, till when we got off at last there were not half a dozen of us well.

"Shall I ever forget the terrible nightmare of this wretched campaign? I dream still of the shrieks and yells of the wounded and dying; the horror of poor wretched devils with the fatal sickness on them, vomiting around the camps with no one paying any attention to them. And worse than the days of unceasing rattle of rifles, the scream of the shells, were the weeks of fatigue, of wet and cold, dirt and hunger.

"The young recruit at home before he leaves is a hero, and the object of tender solicitude. When he is sick or wounded he is not of any more consideration than a sick dog. I have seen the poor devils crawling back from the front, their life blood leaving them and no doctor to be found, no hospitals to be seen—no one to say where they were to be found. Imagine men sick with typhoid and malaria lying on the wet ground in a tiny shelter tent through the heat of the day, and wet to the skin through the night.

"They got such poor attention at the hospitals they would run away and come back to their regiments. I have had all the war I want with this dose. I shall never trust myself to Uncle Sam's tender mercies again till I want some way of committing suicide—not anyhow in any business he is such an amateur at as war."

Country Justice Is Enjoined.

Judge Brentano yesterday granted an injunction restraining Cora I. Chadsey and George Chadsey from bringing any further suits against Mary G. Watson before Justice George C. Whipple of the Town of Palatine, whose court is twenty-eight miles from the City Hall. He also enjoined the justice from proceeding further in a suit against her which was to have come up this morning.

OTTO MATTIAS SEEN BY TWO MEN NEAR STAUNTON.

Murderer of State Senator Wall Is Believed to Have Been Surrounded by the Sheriff's Posse in a Cornfield.

Carlinville, Ill., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Sheriff Davenport received a hurry-up message from the sons of Banker Wall at Staunton this afternoon, saying Otto Mattias, the murderer of their father, had been seen by two responsible persons about twelve miles south of that place, and that the posse there had great need for a leader. They also requested that he procure the Decatur bloodhounds by the first train.

The Sheriff communicated with the authorities by wire and learned that the hounds were not reliable, and the idea was abandoned. Mr. Davenport left on the first train and he is confident that the murdered is surrounded in the corn field, where he was seen Wednesday.

It is feared by the posse that has been hunting Mattias that he is heavily armed; in fact the two revolvers that were in the house at which he boarded are gone, and this is the principal reason that the Sheriff was wired for. The men say he is a desperate character, and they wanted a leader.

The funeral of the dead banker took place at Staunton today and was the largest one ever held in the county. People were there from thirty miles away and business houses were closed all day.

TO DOCK THE MINNEAPOLIS.

Cruiser Arrives at the League Island Navy Yard and Will Be Overhauled.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis arrived at League Island navy yard today. Eleven guns were fired as a salute to Commandant Casey of the navy yard, which was responded to by a Captain's salute of nine guns. Tomorrow the cruiser will be docked, preparatory to being overhauled, after which it will be placed in the back channel.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The grain trade showed great activity and rates on corn to Lake Erie ruled at 1⅛ and 1¼ cents, according to the size of the cargo and location of the elevator. Several shippers were unsupplied with vessels. Charters: To Buffalo—Zenith City, Rome, McDougall, Gladstone, Uganda, corn; Topeka, Whitney, Wayne, oats; Lewiston, wheat. To Port Huron—J. H. Mead, oats.

CLEVELAND, O.—There is no change in the freight situation here. The supply of coal tonnage is about equal to the demand at 25 cents to Portage and Lake Michigan and 20 cents to the head of the lakes. There is a better feeling in ore freights, but rates hold steady. Charters: Coal—Mecosta, Ashland, Toledo, Milwaukee, 25 cents; Arthur Orr, Cleveland to Duluth, 20 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—No doubt of the reduction of coal rates from Buffalo to Lake Michigan ports and also Duluth is now entertained. It is certain that boats have been chartered for Lake Michigan at 25 cents and for Duluth at 20 cents. It is said that the steamer Robert Mills was the first boat put in at the reduction. A shipper stated today, however, that his company is still paying 30 cents. The situation seems to be unsettled.

CLEVELAND, O.—The following charters were made late this afternoon: Wheat—Ranney, Fort William to Buffalo, 1½ cents. Coal—Superior, Sandusky, Cleveland to Escanaba, 25; Negaunee, Ashtabula to Marquette, 25.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Chartered: To Buffalo—J. W. Moore, barley and oats, 1½ cents; Davidson, oats, 1; Vance, oats, 1.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Wawatam.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Light—Knapp, Duluth.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Negaunee, Chicago; Curry, Duluth.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Pontiac. Cleared—Light—Hoyt, Duluth.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Elphicke. Cleared—Rails—Helvetia, Chicago.

MENOMINEE, Mich. — Arrived — Birckhead, Jones, Commodore. Departed—King, Rawson, Buffalo.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Ore—Verona. Light—Argonaut, Lake Erie. Lumber—Decker, Chicago.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Inter Ocean, Arthur Orr. Cleared—Light—Maricopa, Whitworth, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Westcott, 1:30 a. m.; Schroeder, 3 p. m.; Keystone, 4. Up—Ames and consort, 3 p. m.

MARQUETTE, Mich. — Arrived — Business. Cleared—Ketchum, Wadena, Ashtabula; Grover, Buffalo; Republic, Cleveland.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Colonial, Hurlbut. Departed—Columbia, Verona, Camden, Escanaba; also windbound fleet.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Fred Kelley, Dundee. Cleared—Ore—Cobb, Linn, Waldo, Craig, Aurora, Lake Erie. Lumber—Linden, Duluth.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Bartlett, Hundred Thirty-one, Colby, Hundred Sixteen, Two Hundred Two, Two Hundred One, Lake Erie.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Minnesota, Fruitport; Columbia, Presley, Redington, Parker, Josephine, Cambria, Argonaut, Lake Erie ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Governor Smith, James, Bowman and consorts, Badger State, Calvin and consorts. Down—Haskell, Bothnia, Frost.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Nasmyth, Schlesinger, Sarah Sheldon. Cleared—Coal—John Eddy, Duluth. Light—Oglebay, Harper, Tyrone, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Panther, Superior, Sandusky, Alverson, Manitowoc, Savage, M. T. Green. Cleared—Wheat—Hammond, Buffalo. Coal—Gogebic, Sauber, Duluth. Light—Lincoln, Corry, Marine City; Gebhart, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Continental, Holland, Mecosta, Ashland, Hackett, Tempest, Ralston, Homer. Cleared—Coal—Henry Johnson, Fort William; Oscar Flint, Gladstone. Light—Alcona, Alta, Escanaba; N. Mills, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Toltec, Miztec, Merrimac, Manchester, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Niko, Churchill, Olympia, Iosco, Iron Chief, Austin, Lindsay, Algeria. Departed—Maryland, Manhaten, Massachusetts, Escanaba; Uganda, Onoko, Buffalo; Ketcham, No. 2, Duluth; Kelton, Ludington.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Marshall, Mohegan, Mingoe, Northern King, Mohawk, Stevens, Boyce, Burnham, Commerce. Departed—Iron Age and consort, Hundred Seventeen, Hundred Thirty, Bielman, Lagonda, Tom Adams, Senator, Gratwick [steel], Lake Erie, ore; Farwell, Buffalo, grain; Fletcher, Delaware, Lake Erie, lumber; Northern Light, Buffalo, flour.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Siberia, United Lumbermen, Scotia, Stanley, Crosthwaite, Athens, Argo, Moran, Choctaw. Cleared—Coal—Bangor, Superior; Sheriffs, Lake Linden; Torrent, Bay City; Tower, Sheboygan; Forbes, R. Mills, Fitzgerald, Mercur, Chicago. Light—Rawley, Tokio, Chicago; Appomattox, Superior; Drake, Milwaukee. Down—Toledo and barge, Rose and barge, Queen of the West and barge, Turner and barge, Bradley and three barges, Newaygo.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Vance, 9:40 last night; Palmer, 12:40 a. m.; Nicaragua, 2:50; Wolf, 3:20; Stafford and consort, 3:40; Brazil, 4:15; St. Paul, 5:50; Elfinmere, 8:30; Glidden and consort, 9:20; Tuscarora, 1:30 p. m.; German, 3; Mary Boyce, 3:30; McVittie, 4:20; Ketcham, Owen, 6; Clyde, 8:10. Down—Katahdin, 11:15 last night; Neosho, 12:30 a. m.; Pridgeon, 12:40; Christie and consort, 5:40; Phenix, 6:40; Langdon, 7; Paris, 7:50; Codorus, 11:40; Scranton, 12:40 p. m.; Parks Foster, 1:20; Rust and consort, 2:50; Seneca, Cambria, 3; Adella Shores, 3:10; Syracuse, 4:20; Baldwin and consorts, 5; Black Rock, 7; Wallula, 8:10. Wind—Northwest, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Fairbairn, Thomas, 10 last night; Avon, 10:30; Empire City, 2 a. m.; Bulgaria, Amazon, 6; Nimick, Antrim, 7; Cadillac, 9; Kaliyuga, Fontana, Yuma, 10; Roman, noon; Sacramento, Abyssinia, 1:30 p. m.; Fulton, Corliss, 4; Russell, Presque Isle, 5; Rhoda Emily, O'Neill, Drake, Leuty, Bottsford, 7:20; Northland, Northern Queen, 7:40; Maruba, Magna, 8:30. Down—Devereux, Wade, 10 last night; Roby, Becker, 11; China, 2:30 a. m.; Harlem, Merida, Centurion, Glasgow, 7; Sicken, Spademan, McVea, 9; Osceola, 9:30; Siemens, Fritz, noon; Fayette Brown, 12:40 p. m.; Pickands, Clint, 4:30; Watt, Bell, 6:20; Wilson and whalebacks, 8; Gratwick [wood], 9:20.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Miami, 10:30 last night; Britannic, Tempest and consorts, 11; Wallace and consort, Tilley, 12:20 a. m.; Frontenac, 1; Venice, 1:15; Folsom and consorts, 2; Clinton and barge, Thompson, Mineral State, Jackson, Harper, Tyrone, 5:20; Kearsarge, Lycoming, 5:40; Corona, 6:30; Globe, 7:20; Annie Laura and barge, Morley, 7:40; Matoa and consort, 7:50; Orr, Carrington, 10; Crawford, Westside, New York, 10:40; John Eddy, Sauber, 11; Flower, 12:20 p. m.; Cort, Krupp, 12:50; Nyanza, North Star, 1; Berlin, 3:40; Coralia, Nicholas, 6; Schenck, Narragansett, Kitchen, 6:30; Oglebay, 7; Iroquois, 7:30; Lincoln and barges, 8. Down—Elphicke, Alverson, 9:30 last night; Chisholm, Quayle, 12:10 a. m.; Concord, 12:40; Ionia, 1:40; Italia and consort, Voges, 2; Colgate and consort, 2:10; Pueblo, 3:20; Farwell, Rutter, 4:30; Torrent and raft, 6:30; Aragon, 7:40; Wissahickon, 8:15; Andaste, 8:30; Charles Eddy, 9; Chicago, 10:20; Sanilac [arrived], 11:10; Queen City, 2 p. m.; Pratt, Ash, 3; Edwards, Golden Age, 4:10; White Star, 5:20; Denver, 6:20; Sparta and consort, 9.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived — Lumber — R. Kanters, Otter Creek; G. M. Filer, A. Mosher, Cutler; F. Neil, Washburn; C. H. Hackley, Muskegon; J. Otis, Menominee; A. Bradley, Garden Bay; A. M. Gill, Pine Lake; C. Michelson, Marinette; Lake Forest, Scott's Point; Radical, J. Mee, C. J. Magill, Manistique; Resumption, Ford River, Ford River; Carrier, Frankfort; Cape Horn, H. Hutt, Thompson's Pier; S. A. Wood, W. A. Goodman, Marinette; G. Sturges, Alpena; M. C. Neff, Boyne City; J. L. Boyce, Epaufette; Sachem, Alpena. Merchandise—Russia, Montana, Saranac, Schuylkill, Buffalo; W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg. Coal — W. Vail, Baltic, Buffalo. Apples—Little May, Escanaba. Light — Hustler, Sturgeon Bay; City of Rome, South Chicago.

Cleared — Merchandise — Susquehanna, Erie; Arabia, Buffalo. Grain—M. A. McGregor, Port Huron; Winnipeg, Iron City, Kingston; Helena, D. C. Whitney, Topeka, Buffalo. Light—City of Chicago, Escanaba; Brunette, Buffalo; J. L. Hurd, C. J. Magill, Cheboygan; S. Chipman, S. A. Wood, Marinette; J. Otis, Menominee; F. Neil, Washburn; Ida, Manistique; T. Y. Avery, St. James; R. Howlett, Otter Creek; Resumption, Ford River, Ford River; S. O. Neff, Munising.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Thursday, Aug. 18, 1898:

Ridgeway-av., s w cor Mariana-st., e f, 24x125, Aug. 15 [Lydia Norman to John B. Gourlay]	
Sacramento-av., n w cor Moore-st., e f, 25x126, Aug. 16 [M. in C. to Waclav Stastny]	$ 1,000
Maple-st., 49½ n of Armitage-av., w f, 50x200, Aug. 13 [G. B. Martin to William A. Crittenton]	1,884
Same property, Aug. 15 [William A. Crittenton to Grace F. Martin]	400
Leavitt-st., 250 s of LeMoyne, e f, 25x124 (incumbrance of $900), July 25 [S. A. Stevenson to Aug. L. Eindt]	400
Oakley-av., 216 n of Roscoe-st., e f, 25x124, Aug. 15 [S. M. L. J. Brown to Herman Koepke]	1,000
Sawyer-av., 100 s of Dunning-st., e f, 37½x186¼, Aug. 16 [H. W. Wollin to Charles W. Krommaker]	1,500
Western-av., 126¼ n of Noble, e f, 25x125, July 28 [M. in C. to Selma Hansen]	1,850
N. 5 acres of e 14 93-100 acres, s and w of Grand-av., w ¼ n e ¼, 32, 40, 13, June 6 [Mary H. Wilder to John T. Kelly]	3,500
Mozart-st., 150 n of Wabansia-av., e f, 50x100, Aug. 16 [Abram B. Peterson to Mary P. Slosson]	3,800
Robey-st., n w cor Homer, e f, 24x100, May 25 [Thomas A. Wanderer to Patrick Canneen Sr.]	3,000
Laflin-st., 122 n of 48th, e f, 24x124, Aug. 17 [William Flynn to Katy Flynn]	2,400
71st-st., 137 e of Wentworth-av., s f, 37x98, Aug. 1 [James Penhallegon to Ed S. Duffy]	1,800
Commercial-av., 30 s of 88th-st., e f, 25x138¼, Aug. 13 [M. in C. to Michael Pyplatz]	2,000
Sacramento-av., s e cor 64th-st., w f, 149x125, Aug. 20, 1896 [D. C. Campbell to Alfred K. Bates]	3,000
Pierce-av., 200 e of Spaulding, n f, 25x124 (U. S. revenue stamps, $2.50) [Alex J. W. Copelin to Julia Bayer]	2,812
Hermitage-av., 100 s of Jane-st., w f, 25x103, July 18 [estate of Wilhelmine Schroeber to Carl F. Froenicke]	1
Clifton Park-av., 425 s of 18th-st., w f, 25x125, Aug. 16 [Margaret Dunne and husband to Ann Ryan]	1,800
62d-st., 450 w of Stony Island-av., s f, 100x150, July 21 [Eliza V. Salsbury and husband to Richard Curran]	4,200
Carmen-av., s e cor N. 53d, n f, 50x125 1-3, Aug. 15 [I. W. Cobe to Sylvester Walker]	12,000
School-st., 175 e of E. Ravenswood-pk., n f, 25x125, Aug. 1 [Herline Kruse to John P. Sessler]	2,000
Fulton-st., 50 w of Talman-av., n f, 25x110, Aug. 18 [Albert J. Koch to John A. Rugar]	1,500
Same property, Aug. 11 [August Saehn quit claims to John A. Rugar]	2,000
Jackson-av., 192 n of 58th-st., e f, 24x106½, Aug. 9 [Geo. Warren to Wm. Keith]	1
Storms-av., 270 s of 85th-st., e f, 25x125¼, Aug. 17 [Elizabeth King to Chas. A. King]	1,500
L. 16, B. 35, Rogers Park, incumb of $1,600, Aug. 16 [Emily Marshall to Addie A. Wilkins]	1,000
Union-av., 309 s of 118th-st., e f, 25x123¾, Aug. 18 [M. in C. to First Swedish B. and L. Assn.]	2,800
Lake-av., 100 s e of 45th-ct., s w f, 50x192¼, incumb of $3,000, Aug. 15 [Albert E. Goodridge and wife to William Stevenson]	3,300
L. 10 and 11, Condit's sub, w ½ n e ¼ 29, 38, 14, wrong description, no block given, Aug. 17 [James A. Lannon to David Coleman]	10,000
Sacramento-av., 74 n of Garden-st., e f, 75x125.7, Aug. 10 [Mary H. Squier to Henrietta M. Crary]	1,500
Polk-st., s w cor Morgan, n f, 27x100, July 25 [Pierce J. Dolan to Abe Frank]	1,500
Same property, Aug. 20 [Abe Frank and wife to Frederick E. Hummitzsch]	1
Turner-av., 275 s of 13th-st., e f, 25x124, Aug. 18 [John J. Collins to Thomas H. Cannon]	7,000
Same property, Aug. 18 [Thomas H. Cannon to Elizabeth Collins]	1,000
55th-st., 25 w of Lawndale-av., n f, 150x120¼, and other property, Aug. 10 [Mary H. Squier to Henrietta M. Crary]	1,000
St. Lawrence-av., 266 s of 63d-st., w f, 95x122, Aug. 15 [John Adams to Max M. Wolfarth]	6,000
	5,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

John Usher, four 2-story brick flats, 1708-10-18-20 Carroll-av	$14,000
John Usher, four 2-story brick flats, 81-3-7-9 St. Louis-av	14,000
F. Daiker, 2-story brick flat, 154 E. Belmont-av	5,000
Ed. Chriskensen, 2-story frame dwelling, 2660 N. 42d-av	2,000
G. F. Herhold, two frame dwellings, 2528-30 N. 41st-av	2,000
E. Overfield, frame cottage, 1505 Humboldt-av	2,000
D. Stifcznski, 1-story brick store, 400 Lincoln-st	1,600
J. Krawer, frame cottage, 2306 Lincoln-av	1,400

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING WERE LICENSED TO INcorporate at Springfield yesterday:

The Girard Printing company, Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, Percival Steele, Jesse Roberts, Arthur H. Ryall.

The Crescent Specialty Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; to manufacture hardware specialties; incorporators E. Lawrence Macrilvy, C. H. Macrilvy, H. G. Macrilvy.

The Shale brick and tile works, Carlinville; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Daniel T. Michael, Horace C. McBride, J. C. McBride.

The St. Louis Radiator Manufacturing company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital stock, $100,000; capital in Illinois, $2,500.

Pain's Fireworks company, Parkville, N. Y.; capital stock, $200,000; capital stock in Illinois, $10,000.

Blakeslee's Express company of Chicago was authorized to change the name to Blakeslee's Express and Van company.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BEST VALUES GUARANTEED—

Manufacturers' prices to all purchasers of KIMBALL PIANOS, REED ORGANS, or PIPE ORGANS.

ALL PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, from which no deviation is made. Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, and stored. Old instruments taken in exchange. Bargains in slightly used pianos and organs.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS, THE MOST BEAUTIful designs, mechanism the best in the world; every piano warranted for ten years; prices reasonable; we sell on small monthly payments and rent pianos with the privilege of buying; established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT PIANOS RENTED during the past season at exceptionally low prices; some are nearly new; we will guarantee all to be in good condition; special bargains in second-hand pianos of various makes.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.
The CHICKERING is the really great piano.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE—
Your chance to save money on a piano or organ; odd styles; new at ½ price.
Factory Boston. Established 1839.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Mfgs.,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO.,
John W. Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE—
Organs $10 and up; pianos $30 and up; easy terms.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Mfgs.,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

$250—PARLOR GRAND OF PROMINENT EASTern make; also a number of other fine instruments at prices seldom or never before approached. LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

ELEGANT $550 DECKER BROS.' UPRIGHT piano, just as good as new, for $275; great bargain.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

CHOICE OF 12 SPECIAL MAKES, UPRIGHT pianos to clear out one of our smaller salesrooms at once; offered this week at the nominal price of $130 each. LYON & HEALY, 199 Wabash-av.

$225, KNABE UPRIGHT; ROSEWOOD CASE; tone and action practically good as new; offered at a clearing sale price. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$325 BUYS A HANDSOME STEINWAY UPright piano; fully guaranteed; this is the greatest bargain in the city. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FULL SIZE $500 HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT, good as new, $250; chance of a lifetime.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

$125—VERY SWEET TONED MODERN UPrights, latest designs; few days only, while the CLOSING OUT SALE OF LYON, POTTER & CO.'S stock at 17 Van Buren-st. continues.

$290—A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT RETURNed from renting; one of scores of remarkable values at the great LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

2 FISCHER UPRIGHTS, 1 CHICKERING UPright, at $110, $145, and $175; fully guaranteed; $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

SOHMER PIANO. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Poole pianos.
For sale only by
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

NEW MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO; ILLness compels sacrifice; $175; bargain. BOSE, 4860 Prairie-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT.
$190 buys a Steinway upright.
The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS— JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS— Established 1857.
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

$118, NEAT UPRIGHT PIANO; BOSTON MAKE; fine condition; offered at clearing sale price. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$180, MAHOGANY-CASED FISCHER UPRIGHT, 7 1-3 octaves; offered at clearing sale price. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium Tower. Branches in principal American and European cities. Special courses during summer at reduced rates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW CUT-UNDER EXtension-top carriage; cost $350; pole and shafts; will sell at great sacrifice; also a very gentle family horse; sound; nearly new trap harness; cost $100. 4846 Michigan-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00; desks at half price, $12.00 up.
SAYLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 87 Randolph-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ANGORA KITTENS. CALL OR address 1st floor, 3423 Prairie-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING, PROBABLY between Adams and Monroe. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning to 113 Adams-st., Suite 540.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR FOX TERRIER, WITH plain collar, answering to name of Vic. 235 E. 45th-st.

LOST—AUG. 18, LEATHER CASE CONTAINING letters, of no value except to owner; liberal reward given if returned to 1815 Indiana-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LETTER RECEIVED TOO LATE for Wednesday's or Thursday's edition. Where can I interview you? Make early appointment, as I leave the city in a few days. Evidence of great importance to me. Address me in care of the Home Safety Deposit Vaults, 145 Adams-st. B. S.

PERSONAL—IF YOU HAVE DOMESTIC, SOCIAL, or business troubles consult skilled adviser. "Tact is better than litigation." Room 507, 284 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL—PETE: EVERYTHING WILL BE O. K.; am just the same. Stand pat. Going home this week. JIM.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—BUGS, ROACHES EXTERMINATED; 15 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY high school graduate, 20 yrs. of age; thoroughly competent; good and quick penman; willing to commence with moderate salary; A1 references. Address K 368, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and officeman; good habits, elegant references, bond if desired. P 714, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN ASSISTANT bookkeeper, billing, etc.; A1 city refs.; small salary; experienced. K 778, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT bookkeeper and credit man; bond if required; A1 references; salary $1,200. C N 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TIME KEEPER, COST clerk, general work; good writer, quick at figures; excellent references. R 106, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier; has had seven years' experience; can furnish best refs. R 115, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN WHO are familiar with city grocery trade to sell specialty manufactured by reliable firm; give refs., etc.; salary and commission. Address R 204, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED salesman and correspondent; first-class references. Address R 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANVASSER, with two years' experience. C O 13, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED — BOY OF 15 WANTS work. Address 2421 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BOY OF 17; OFFICE work preferred. A D 471, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, and calsomining done at reasonable rates by first-class workmen; small jobs attended to; let us estimate. J. F. ROBINSON, 3605 S. Halsted-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED HOUSEMAN in private family. J. ALEXANDER, 5141 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISHMAN as butler; best of references. Address R 108, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; SINGLE. Address R 213, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, WILLING and obliging; highly recommended present employer. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Telephone N. 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address R 133, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT CLOTHING, gents' furnishings, and shoe window trimmer open for position in city or out. P 742, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 19, HIGH school graduate, would like steady situation. 299 Grand-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, ACCURATE young man, not afraid of work, a place where promotion is possible preferred. B A 466, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED saleswoman in wholesale or retail millinery; references. Address R 201, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR housekeeper by young widow. Address or call 623 Jackson-blvd., city.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY trained nurse from Germany wants situation with invalid lady or child or elderly couple; willing to help in household. 525 Eddy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED laundress, washing and ironing, by day, in private family. 105 Chestnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. 7001 Jefferson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS German second girl or nurse. 250 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COOK; COLORED; first-class. 502 37th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FRENCH GOVERNESS for city or travel. R 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — HEALTHY WET nurse; plenty milk. 102 Clifton-av., 2d flat.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. A. C. H., 8908 Superior-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WILL work at reduced rates; former price $2.50 per day. Call or address 439 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN families; terms reasonable. P 736, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—RAPID, ACCURATE stenographer, law preferred; no agency. Address R 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER and bill clerk, 5 years' experience; Caligraph operator. Address R 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHER; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address R 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—State age, experience, salary. R 134, Tribune.

CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT DRUG clerk; German preferred. 35th-st., cor. Archer.

YOUNG MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE in a wholesale jewelry business; must be well acquainted with the line. Address R 158, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—TO SELL WAR PUZZLE; latest thing out. Call and investigate. E. J. BURKE, 148 State-st., 5th floor.

CANVASSERS—
91 Metropolitan Block.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman to sell our specialty to dry goods trade; must have clean record and give bond; one having extensive acquaintance with country dealers preferred. Box 814, Chicago.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED CLOTHING, who can dress large windows; card marker preferred. Send references. Iowa Clothing Co., Sioux City, Ia.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED; grocery specialty; salary; give full particulars. Box 1007, Chicago.

SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN, 22 TO 24, STRONG, neat appearance, and well educated; wholesale dry goods. Address R 127, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BY A LARGE JOBBING AND manufacturing shoe house, two first-class salesmen for the State of Iowa and one for the Territory of Idaho, Montana, and Washington; none but men with good trade need apply; to the right men good salaries will be paid. Address X 186, Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN — BY A LARGE JOBBING AND manufacturing shoe house, two first-class salesmen for the State of Iowa and one for the territory of Idaho, Montana, and Washington. None but men with good trade need apply. To the right men good salaries will be paid. Address B, Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—TO SELL WHISKIES IN BOND to saloons, druggists, and grocers through the States of Indiana and Michigan; men of experience only need apply; best of references and bond required. Address R 211, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, TO HANDLE LADIES' aprons; good commission. R 107, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—CALL AT 167 DEARBORN-ST., R. 411, between 8 and 9 a. m. or 5 and 6 p. m.

Trades.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MAKER—COMPETENT. Address R 207, Tribune office.

CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER BY A FIRM who wishes to increase their cutting force; long experience with first-class trade necessary. Address R 121, Tribune office.

WATCHMAKER—IN LARGE WHOLESALE house; must have a full set of tools and have A No. 1 references; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address C A 115, Tribune office.

WATCHMAKERS—TWO GOOD WATCHMAKERS in a wholesale house; first-class place; references required. Address R 122, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—ENGLISH, AND FOR WORK about house; unmarried; board furnished; write, stating age, previous service, references, and wages desired. Address F 138, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS—$15, $10; BILL CLERKS, $8, $10; office boy, $5. 513, 108 La Salle-st.

BUTLER—MUST HAVE REFERENCES; GOOD situation. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY eight weeks required; complete outfit of high-grade tools donated; wages Saturdays while learning; catalogue mailed free. MOLER'S Barber College, 283 So. Clark-st.

MEN OUT OF WORK—CALL OR WRITE. Stroup's Employment Agency, 199 Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—BY A LARGE WHOLESALE house an experienced young man as stenographer; one familiar with Oliver machine preferred. Address, stating age and references, K 401, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AND WINDOW trimmer—For merchant tailoring; good wages paid. Call 410 Security Building, 10 a. m.

LAUNDRY DRIVER—EXPERIENCED, WITH trade. 1447 Van Buren-st.

YOUNG MAN—ENERGETIC, FOR GENERAL work in a small department store; must be willing to work and be an experienced dry goods salesman. M. E. SCHOUWEILER, West Superior, Wis.

YOUNG MAN—HUSTLER; GOOD MONEY TO right man. E. J. BURKE, 148 State-st., 5th floor.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—LADY, AT once, with first-class references. Address R 137, Tribune office.

Domestics.

EXPERIENCED RESTAURANT WAITRESS and cashier; good place. 400 State-st.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK in flat; small family. MRS. GREGORY, 4215 Langley-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 217 South Park-av., Austin.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German preferred; $3.50. 3937 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, small family. 4248 St. Lawrence-av.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Swede. 4406 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED girl for general housework. 4623 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good cook. 3659 Forest-av.

NURSE—4451 SIDNEY-AV., A COMPETENT child's nurse; wages $3.50; references.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS—$12, $15; BOOKKEEPER, good writer, $8. 513, 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—EXP., RAPID; $8 TO $15. Empire Exchange, 85 Dearborn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—FOR TWO OR THREE days; special work; if satisfactory position may be permanent. Call 2633 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—LADY; having machine; moderate salary. App'y 12:30 p. m. today, 218 La Salle-st., Room 819.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—"OUR NAVAL WAR with Spain," complete book, including terms of peace; ready Sept. 1; 700 pages, illustrated; outfit free. National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—MAKING $40 TO $50 A WEEK; greatest agents' seller ever invented; both canvassing and general agents needed. Particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

DRESSMAKING.

MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITTING, and finishing taught; perfect fitting patterns, 50c. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS OF UNION OFFICES.
Office of the Independent Order of Foresters of the State of Illinois.
Room 207 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Independent Order of Foresters until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, August 20, 1898, for publishing the official organ of the Independent Order of Foresters of the State of Illinois. Specifications for printing said newspaper are on file at said office, Room 207 Masonic Temple, at Chicago.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of five hundred dollars in cash or in the form of a certified check, drawn upon some banking institution of good standing doing business in the City of Chicago, and made payable to C. S. Petrie, High Treasurer.

No proposals will be received after the hour specified in this advertisement. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals submitted, as may be deemed by them for the best interests of the order.

MICHAEL ZIMMER,
JOHN KIEFER,
JOHN BYRNE,
Chairman of Committee on Printing.

NOTICE—
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.
80 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 18, 1898.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the offices of the company, at Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of electing directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Poll open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 31, 1898, at 3 o'clock p. m., until Sept. 22, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. A. HILTON,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' meeting—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company that a special meeting of such stockholders has been called for September 7th, A. D. 1898, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the general offices of said company, No. 134 Van Buren street, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the object and purpose of submitting to a vote of such stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said company; and that such special meeting has been called by resolution of the Board of Directors of said company, and a notice thereof, signed by a majority of said Directors, has been mailed to each of its stockholders, as required by law.

JOHN S. FIELD, President.
Corporate Seal. } Attest: JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WILL FURNISH AT LEAST HALF TO GOOD man, if desired, to build another summer hotel at popular Wisconsin resort; site at great bargain; has beautiful bathing beach on large lake on one side, and large river and park on other; 10 trains from Chicago daily; beautiful drives and best fishing and yachting in Wisconsin. Address C E 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — STOCK OF PAINTS, GLASS, brushes, wall paper, and painters' supplies, amounting to about $12,000, and damaged by fire, for immediate removal; no bids will be accepted after Monday, Aug. 22, 1898, at 12 m. Davis Paint and Wall Paper Co., 3004 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING plant in Chicago; annual cash business, $300,000. Location unsurpassed; shipping facilities over 21 railroads; profits, $50,000 yearly; reason for selling, owners desire to retire from business. Addess C N 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE, ENTIRE plant of the Davis Coal Co.; it is in good working order; there are three veins of good coal, 11¼ feet in all; come and see the plant. Davis Coal Co., Chenoa, Ill.

$2,500 REQUIRED TO PURCHASE THE INTEREST of a retiring partner in an established commercial business; good salary; splendid opportunity for an energetic business-man. Address C O 12, Tribune office.

BOOKS, NOTIONS—PAYING; LOCATION TO sell anything; sickness; must be sold at once; has been established 28 years; want cash offer today. Call 105 E. Van Buren-st.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SALOON business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

TO RENT—SALOON WITH COMPLETE FIXTURES; best location down-town; low rent. I. F. RUBEL & CO., 84 Washington-st.

I HAVE A GOOD OPENING FOR A LADY WHO can invest $100 and services in office business. Address R 175, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS BARBER shop, 94 Dearborn-st. Inquire of D. B. LEWIS, 96 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENTED INVENTION; small capital required; large sales and profits certain. Address R 118, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER—
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years.

May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, removes evil influences, etc. Business sacred. Satisfaction guaranteed. You meet no strangers; separate waiting-rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

PALMIST—YOUR LIFE IS IN YOUR HAND. COUNT KIRO, THE KING OF PALMISTS, READS YOUR LIFE FROM BEGINNING TO END. LESSONS GIVEN.
PARLORS AND OFFICE, 1344 MICHIGAN-AV.

1411 ——MICHIGAN-AV.—— 1411
HEALTH, WEALTH, HAPPINESS,
BY CONSULTING PROF. C. F. LEON.
Gives advice on business, investments, lawsuits, patents, love, marriage, divorce; family affairs.

MME. JOSEPH, THE GREAT EUROPEAN fortune teller; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. Full sittings and satisfaction guaranteed. 380 W. Madison.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her upon any matter; get truthful revelations. 562 Wabash-av.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALEN, 69 31st-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—ASK FOR PRICES. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., New address, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

WANT BUILDER TO TAKE 99-YEAR LEASE, low ground rent, and erect fireproof building, estimated cost $100,000; owner of ground will loan 40 per cent of cost; will take 10-year lease of building; want possession Jan. 1, 1899. Address C A 117, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1266.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

OMAHAS, COLUMBIANS, ALL KINDS OF stamps, albums, coins. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

107 37TH-ST.—THE ANDERSON—VERY DESIRABLE three and four room suites, with private baths, furnished and unfurnished, fronting Ellis Park; table first-class; near cable and I. C.

4321 FORRESTVILLE-AV.—LARGE FRONT room, newly furnished, also single room; modern house; near "L" and electric; board optional.

2408 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE, LIGHT, CLEAN rooms; running water, natural gas; home baking; reasonable.

39-57 EAST 23D-ST., COR. PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT rooms, central, two blocks from lake; good meals optional.

4327 PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE DOUBLE, ONE SINGLE room; first-class board; gentlemen.

3723 LAKE-AV.—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, excellent home table; near I. C. and cable.

2978 PRAIRIE-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board; private residence; large grounds; refs.

3941 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board; refs. required.

4707 EVANS-AV., FLAT 10—LADY ROOMER, with or without board.

West Side.

290 ASHLAND-BLVD.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, choice board; also table board; reasonable; references.

361 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; all conveniences; modern; excellent table.

North Side.

355 LA SALLE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; good table; moderate rates; modern.

Hotels.

THE HAYDEN—HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; handsomely furnished; every convenience; excellent table; special rates to permanent guests. 152-154 36th-st.; take Ill. Central or cable.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families; gentlemen and transients.

HOTEL IROQUOIS—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER 31st., choice family hotel; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN EMPLOYED, REFINED and correct habits, room and board with private family on Humboldt-blvd., near south end; those wishing to economize will find this desirable; particulars with answers; references. Address R 124, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT and rear rooms, modern, steam heated house; reasonable; gentlemen. 2242 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—GIRLS' HOME, $1 PER WEEK; USE of kitchen. 272 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—283 SOUTH MORGAN-ST. AND 180 So. Green-st. are buildings with rooms completely furnished for light housekeeping to rent by the week, and every tenth week free; strangers arriving in the city and small families boarding should see them.

North Side.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COOL ROOMS, SINGLE or double; modern conveniences; choice location; walking distance; reasonable. 406 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished for 3 or 4 gentlemen, modern house, near Lincoln Park. Address B A 442, Tribune.

TO RENT—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH or without board; modern. 278 Belden-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS, CHOICE OF ONE THOUSAND; lady guides for strangers; full particulars. 520 Woman's Temple.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, MODERN house, $3 per week. B A 467, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED apartments or furnished flat of three or five rooms; good neighborhood; for short season only. Address R 163, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, to private club, parlor floor, modern improvements, centrally located. Address R 214, Tribune.

West Side.

TO RENT—ASHLAND-BLVD., HOUSE PARTLY furnished. JACKSON BROS., 571 W. Madison.

Suburban.

TO RENT—RIVER FOREST—COMFORTABLE house, nine rooms, all conveniences, in perfect order, best neighborhood. Address R 103, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE BETWEEN 35TH and 58th-sts., Prairie-av. and the lake; must have hardwood floors, steam heat, and modern improvements. J. S. MEYER, 56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS, 5338 TO 5344 GREENWOOD-AV., corner 54th-st., 5, 6, and 7 rooms, steam heat, oak trim, polished oak floors, sideboards, consoles, etc., richly decorated; $32.50 to $42.50; agent at the building.
BUNTON BUILDING—6113 to 6125 MADISON-AV., 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, oak trim; $22.50 to $30; close to express trains.
M. WALKER & CO., Monroe-av. and 63d-st.

TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st., $10 to $25 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, Recr.

TO RENT—THE ARLINGTON, S. E. CORNER Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., 4-story brick building; 5-room flats, all overlooking the boulevard; $20 to $25; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hardwood finish, mantels, porcelain tubs, laundries, storerooms, etc. Janitor, Flat 17, east entrance, on 41st-st.

TO RENT—8 LARGE ELEGANT ROOM, HEATED; hot water, tile bathroom, hardwood floors; best location; fine order; low rent to small family. Apply 4211 Lake-av.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BLDG., 3 AND 4 room flats; rooms light and airy; location convenient to business; steam heat, gas ranges, etc. Apply at 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2 TO 6 room flats; $10 to $22; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitors; private storerooms. 2829 Calumet.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, 4750 Wabash-av., $18 to $25. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE HEATED FLAT, 48 COLLEGE-pl. [33d], near Rhodes; finely decorated; low rent. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT IN HYDE Park; modern conveniences; best transportation. Address R 128, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS. 3832 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BEST 8-ROOM FLAT IN KENWOOD, $60. DAILEY, 4854 Washington-av.

TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS; 4230 INDIANA-av.; modern; newly decorated; owner.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 451 W. Madison-st. and 86 Washington-st.
51 S. Ann-st., modern brick, 7 rooms, $25.
112 S. Peoria-st., modern brick, 6 rooms, $18.
544 W. Madison-st., corner, 7 rooms.
43 S. Sangamon-st., brick, 6 rooms, $15.
575 W. Madison-st., brick, 10 rooms, $25.
235 S. Sangamon-st., brick, 7 rooms, $14.
718 W. Madison-st., suites, 5 rooms, $10 up.
Also large list of others.

TO RENT—975 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR L sta., stone front, 2d flat, 7 rooms, fine condition, gas range, porcelain bath, etc., south front, $25; special terms to A1 tenants; open daily.

TO RENT—8-ROOM, HOT WATER HEATED flat; modern. 959 Park-av. Garfield Park.

North Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM STEAM HEATED flats, southwest corner Belmont and Evanston-avs., $24 and $26; gas range and other things modern. Inquire for janitor in rear.

TO RENT—549 LA SALLE-AV., NINE-ROOM flats, $30 and upwards; steam-heated; hot water; all conveniences; owner on premises.

TO RENT—465 DEARBORN-AV., 8 ROOM apartment; elevator, steam; all conveniences; reduced to $50; paper to suit. Call janitor.

TO RENT—363 LA SALLE-AV., 6-R. FLATS; heat, hot water, ranges; $27.50 to $30. Janitor.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A COUPLE WITHOUT children, a well furnished apartment or house on the South Side; will take best of care and can furnish best of reference. Address R 203, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 3 or 4 rooms. Address Room 310 Ontario Hotel, not later than 9 a. m. the 19th.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—THREE OF THE FIVE NEW stores, cor. 61st-st. and Indiana-av.; splendid site for a good drug store; bakery also needed; grocery and market will occupy the two stores next to corner store; neighborhood growing rapidly. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE; BEST LOCATION, SOUTH Side, for gents' or ladies' tailor; have also fine location for furniture, barber, news, or fair. HUBBLE, 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—STORE WITH FLAT; GOOD LOCATION for any good business. 3537 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—467 TO 471 DEARBORN-AV., 47 rooms, newly rebuilt; first-class family hotel; steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, porcelain bath; open plumbing. Call 473 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL WALDORF, 1526 WABASH-av.; 40 rooms; steam heat; $100. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL. — 8,000 square feet; steam heat and unlimited power.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—133-135 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—½ VALUE—FORECLOSED IMPROVED income property. C. H. PRINDEVILLE, 138 La Salle.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COR. GRAND-BLVD. AND 41ST-st., elegant, modern, 12-room residence, stone front and side, parquette floors, finished in different hard woods, handsomely decorated; make me an offer; will trade for South Side clear flat building or vacant.
N. e. cor. 41st-st. and Vincennes-av., choice residence, 9 rooms, fine location for a doctor; will sell at a low price.
399 and 401 Bowen-av., 9-room stone front residences; if you want a nice, cheap home, good transportation, look at these; will sell them at a bargain.
186 and 188 Bowen-av., two-story stone front flat building, 9 rooms each, fine location, near Drexel-blvd.; will sell or trade; look at these and see me for price.
Will sell the above to close an estate on small cash payments; any reasonable offer will be considered. If you want to buy a lot, house, or flat call or write and I will furnish you a list.
J. A. CONLON, 3985 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—SNAP—
STATE-ST., NORTH OF 39TH-ST.
Modern flat bldg. of 2 stores and 24 flats; steam heated, etc. WELL RENTED. Building cost to build $70,000 without the ground; will sell equity for $15,000; $5,000 cash, balance in trade; inc., $23,000, 5½ per cent.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000 FLAT BUILDING FOR $6,000; owner of choice 2-story stone front flat building leaves for England in 15 days and will sell at a great bargain; building is modern; steam heat, hot water, oak throughout; rented for $810 per annum; only one block from L road, Woodlawn. M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER OF LANGLEY-AV. and 73d-st., at a sacrifice; owner leaving the city and must sell; no reasonable offer refused; also Parnell-av., between 37th and 38th-sts, west front, 25x125, $40 per foot. H. O. STONE & CO.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT, MODERN, 3-STORY stone front flat building on Prairie-av., south of 43d-st.; lot 33x167 feet, at a price unheard of for a like class of property. For particulars address H. O. STONE & CO.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CORNER RESIDENCE in Woodlawn; steam heat and every modern convenience; price $9,500; will take one-half in well-located vacant. Address C O 7, Tribune.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD, MODERN 3-FLAT bldg.; will take vacant or small residence. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEVARDS or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 3-STORY flat building, South Side; cost $6,000; price $3,500; all rented. Address R 109, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEAR ALLEY L, new 3-flat building for $9,000; rents for $1,200. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—30 FEET, CHOICEST ON WASHINGTON-blvd., near Sacramento; might take some trade. O. L. WATSON, 119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., NEAR MAY—2-story brick, only $11,000; great bargain. Address K 218, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, all modern, lot 65x100, in fashionable part of Lake View, $8,000; a decided bargain; or will trade $4,000 equity for flats, cottage, or vacant. WM. C. FRICKE & CO., 84 La Salle-st., R. 510.

FOR SALE—OR 99-YEAR LEASE—LAKE View business and residence corner, Clark and Wellington-sts., 150x133, at great bargain; a profitable investment. WM. C. FRICKE, 84 La Salle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN OAK PARK, 9-ROOM MODERN house, east front, lot 50x176; former price $6,500; can be bought for $4,500 [or less]; make offer; owner removing to California. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 52d and Lake-st., Austin.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN LOT IN BEST PORTION Grossdale; owner leaving city. Address R 113, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, NEW HOUSES, $3,000 to $5,000. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, $200 PER ACRE, ¼ MILE from city limits, 1¼ miles west of Jefferson Park, 1 mile north of Dunning; for cash only. Address K 312, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, WEST OF CHICAGO, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; raise anything; will make good chicken farm; good barn, 4 horses, and 16 cattle; good orchard; close to station; 35 acres; 30 miles from Chicago. Address R 202, Tribune office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—FRONTING ON LAKE GENEVA—Three acres, near Williams Bay, Wis.; 99 ft., $4,500. GEO. VAN ZANDT [owner], 45 S. Desplaines-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEXICAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—350,000 ACRES MEXICAN COFFEE, tobacco, rubber river lands, Isthmus Tehuantepec; tracts any size. 540, 113 Adams-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ICE PLANT, HOUSES, LAND, water front, machinery, and tools; near Chicago. J. RYAN, 189 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
50 feet vacant, Kenmore-av.; also
30, 35, or 40 feet vacant east of Evanston and north of Fullerton-av., for cash; immediate sale if location and price is right. Call or address
PERRY & BUHMANN, 1281 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CHEAP ACRES ON CHICAGO AND Northwestern R. R. for subdivision. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE REALTY OR FARMS to sell or exchange see us. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MODERN S. S. RESIDENCE NEAR 39th-st.; $8,500. Address R 139, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—N. OR W. SIDE SUBURBAN VACANT or cottage [no objection to distance] for $3,500 equity W. Side modern income; 6 per cent net guaranteed; quick trade; owner leaving city. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE BLVD.—NEW flat building with 22 apartments; rents $7,500 per annum; mtge., $34,000; want clear Chicago real estate or farm with cash for equity. Address C A 106, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES, 8 MILES FROM Court-House; clear, for Chicago improved; worth $50,000. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

HAVE 50 FT., CLEAR [$1,800], AND $2,000 equity [inc. $1,500, 6 per cent]; want clear farm. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523.

WANTED — CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR choice Seattle vacant. WM. C. FRICKE, 84 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EDGEWATER VACANT FOR clear city improved. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

SPECIAL RATES MADE ON FIRST-CLASS real estate loans. SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. Building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT, $1,000 AND upwards. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. Building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $300 AND UP ON city real estate. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$14,000 AT 5 PER CENT, 5 YEARS, on $35,000 ranch in Kankakee Valley; principals. Address C A 105, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—PRIVATE FUND, $1,600, IN SUMS to suit at 5 and 6 per cent, on real estate. Apply to H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUND; $4,000 TO $10,000; 6 per cent, on good improved; low commission. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privileges. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—PRIVATE FUND, $16,000, IN SUMS to suit at 5 and 6 per cent, on real estate. Apply to H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$20,000 AT 5 PER CENT ON IMPROVED $60,000 security. Address R 170, Tribune office.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. J. D. MACLEAN, 184 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL FUND OF $2,500. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

CASH FOR EQUITIES BEFORE FORECLOSURE. Address R 116, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS. WM. GARNETT & CO., 145 La Salle-st., R. 304.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, REAL ESTATE loans, fourth floor, 172 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ESTABLISHED 1872—WE BUY REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES AND MAKE LOANS AS LOW AS 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM ON REAL ESTATE and approved collateral; also building loans; no delay; favorable terms; commission no object; we also place all kinds of insurance on best terms. 'Phone M. 4249. H. WOLF & CO., 919 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

FOR SALE—$13,500 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGE due May 1, 1901, secured by first lien on 51st and house, Michigan-blvd., near 29th-st., valued at $35,000. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON GOOD security at 4½ to 6 per cent, in sums of $1,500 to $50,000, without commission. Address C N 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON A prominent and improved South Side corner, north of 22d-st.; security $16,000. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY—
In sums of $25 and upwards, to railroad, street railway, wholesale and retail employes, and all other high-class salaried men holding permanent positions; can repay in weekly or monthly payments. Office, Room 910, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDING permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names, without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1022 Masonic Temple.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rate. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, 6 per cent int. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT security; everything absolutely private; can pay back weekly or monthly. R. 306, 218 La Salle.

ESTABLISHED 1871—LOANS TO THOSE keeping house [not the regular mortgage]. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison, Room 8.

MISS PADDON, 139 E. MADISON, SUITE 25, loans school teachers; no payments to after vacation; no inquiry made or deception used.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Building.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES FOR sale; good security. B. F. JACOBS & CO., Atwood Bldg.

FOR SALE—5,000 SHARES NON-ASSESSIBLE A No. 1 mining stock, par value $1; sell for $2,000 cash. Address R 123, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same, 6% interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF PROPERTY FROM YOUR POSSESSION.

You can have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.

Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charge taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to see me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY— MONEY— MONEY—
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Bldg.,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.

You can borrow any amount you wish on household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application, and with no publicity. Loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. There are no restrictions on your moving when you wish.

Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Bldg.,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.

Please remember that our West Side branch office is open evenings until 8 o'clock every day. It is not necessary for people living on the West Side to come down-town or lose time from their business to secure a loan, as our West Side office will accommodate them if they make their wants known any day before 8 o'clock in the evening.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 9, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
331 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

HONEST PEOPLE—WHY RUN THE RISK OF losing your goods? If you wish to borrow money on your furniture, piano, etc., come to me; I loan for the interest only and not to get the goods; you can pay back weekly or monthly; if you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

$50 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO RESPONSIBLE parties on furniture and pianos confidentially without removal; lowest rates; payments made to suit; information cheerfully given. EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

F. G. WRIGHT, TEL. MAIN 971.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 409.
164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE.
Loans on furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. No publicity, no red tape.

$25 AND UP ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL or advantage taken. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison, Suite 25.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR—
All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago; regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere specially invited; lady physician in attendance; elegant accommodations provided; confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature. DR. KINGSTON HANNA, graduate University of Edinburg. Hours 9 to 6. Sundays 2 to 5.

THE EASTERN SANITARIUM OFFICE, 182 State-st., Room 55—The only place for ladies to consult in their troubles; best male and female physicians. We guarantee absolute success. No pain or danger. We treat by the latest scientific methods. Elegant home for ladies for all kinds kof sickness. Infants adopted. Childless ladies cured. Consultation free; letters answered promptly. Physicians sent to any part of the country. Office hours: Daily, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSICIAN; tumors and female irregularities a specialty; painless; no operation; good results guaranteed; 27 years' experience; private home. 330 E. Division-st., near Wells. Off. hrs., 10-4 and 7-8.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM—A RELIABLE home for treatment of all troubles peculiar to women, and for ladies before and during confinement; call or write; terms reasonable. DR. NAHIN, 23 Ewing-pl., ½ blk. s. of Robey-st. Met "L" sta.

209 STATE-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 1—
MRS. DR. CZARA
guarantees successful treatment in all female disorders; elegant home for patients during confinement at my private residence. Consultation free.

OFFICE, 210 STATE-ST., NO CURE,
FIFTH FLOOR. NO PAY.
MRS. DR. GERICKE takes ladies before and during confinement in her elegantly situated home. Adopts infants. Treats female irregularities.

LADIES—STRICTLY PRIVATE HOME DURING confinement; all female disorders treated at my residence; infants adopted; circular and references sent. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. Inter Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison. Call or write.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2500 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 5.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEMALE complaints for $5. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1100.

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WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADVANCED; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

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FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 13th-pl. Tel. Canal 237.

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BY THE POMEROY AUCTION CO.—
AUCTION SALE TODAY
UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.
The furniture, fixtures, linen, china, glass, and silverware, etc., etc., of the
LAKESIDE RESTAURANT,
216 S. CLARK-ST.,
[Corner of Adams].
THE POMEROY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3811 TO 3819 STATE-ST.

TYPEWRITERS.

BEDROCK PRICES ON GOOD TYPEWRITERS—All the leading standard makes. Every typewriter positively guaranteed. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 407, 408, 409, and 410, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXCHANGE; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

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FOR SALE—NEW HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS reasonable. Apply 512 U. S. Express Bldg.

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WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 808 Columbus Bldg.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD—
The membership of our ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES, leaving VANCOUVER SEPT. 12 and SAN FRANCISCO OCT. 11, being complete, we have arranged for a THIRD PARTY to leave SAN FRANCISCO by the S. S. "DORIC," OCT. 29.
THIS PARTY WILL VISIT THE CITY OF MANILA.
As the number constituting these parties is limited, immediate application is necessary.
THOS. COOK & SON,
234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Aug. 23 10 am	K. W. der Gr....Sept. 13
Saale, Tu., Aug. 30, 10am	Trave, Tu., Sep. 20, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 6, 10 am	K. Friedrich....Sept. 27

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier ....Thursday, Aug. 25, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, Sept. 1, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

K.W. II., Aug. 20, 11 am	Aller ...Sept. 10, 11 am
Fulda ....Sept. 3, 11 am	Werra, Sept. 17, 11 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Germanic	Aug. 24	Sept. 21	Oct. 19	Nov. 23
Teutonic	Aug. 31	Sept. 28	Oct. 26	Nov. 30
Britannic	Sept. 7	Oct. 5	Nov. 2	Dec. 7
Majestic	Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Nov. 9	Dec. 14

SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), Aug. 30, Oct. 4, Nov. 9. Berths $65 and upward; all promenade deck rooms. S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
*NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing at 12 o'clock noon.

SS. Noordland...Aug. 24	SS. *Pennland ...Sept. 3
SS. Friesland...Aug. 31	SS. Southwark...Sept. 7

PHILADELPHIA—Queenstown—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Saturdays.

SS. Belgenland..Aug. 25	SS. Scotia .....Sept. 10
SS. Russia.....Sept. 3	SS. Waesland...Sept. 17

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE. TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
The new twin-screw steamships
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h. p.
Saturday sailings from New York.
Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck....Aug. 25	F. Bismarck.....Sept. 22
A. Victoria.....Sept. 8	A. Victoria.......Oct. 6

Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Pretoria ....Aug. 20	Phœnicia ....Sept. 10
Patria ....Aug. 27	Pennsylvania ..Sept. 17

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY,
LIVERPOOL.

Furnessia..Noon, Aug. 20	C. of Rome, Noon, Sept. 10
Ethiopia...Noon, Sept. 3	Anchoria..Noon, Sept. 17

For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN—CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco
CHINA, via Honolulu ....Aug. 23, 1:00 pm
BELGIC, via Honolulu ....Sept. 3, 1:00 pm
PERU, via Honolulu ....Sept. 13, 1:00 pm
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool, via Londonderry.
Tongariro ....Aug. 24 | Lake Huron....Aug. 31
First cabin, $52.50; second cabin, $35; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent.
Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Lake Superior Steamers. The great lake route. Own the new steel steamship MANITOU.
Sailings from Chicago:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.; Wed., 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE AND WAUKESHA daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, daily at 8 and 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily [except Friday] at 8 p. m. Kewaunee, Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, 8 a. m.; Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. To Menominee and Marinette, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay City, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Manistique Saturday at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot Michigan-av., Rush-st. bridge. Tel. Express 76.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE — TUESDAYS and Wednesdays at 1 p. m., Fridays and Saturdays at 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequetonsig, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Cheboygan, and all northern Michigan points. Office and docks east end Michigan-st., North Side. Tel. Main 572. Up-town office, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
To St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and all Michigan points. Daily except Saturdays and Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, 11:30 p. m. Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Day excursions, $1 round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Main 2162.

HO, FOR MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND THE "SAGUENAY," via R. and O. Nav. Co. steamers from Toronto, including the 1,000 Islands, and "SHOOTING THE RAPIDS" of the St. Lawrence; colored panorama map folder free on application. WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

GEORGIAN BAY STEAMERS — EXPRESS steamers "Majestic" and "City of Collingwood" leave Mackinac weekly and semi-weekly for Owen Sound and Collingwood; other steamers 4 times each week. Circulars free of WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., daily, except Friday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; Friday at 4 p. m.; Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., for Macatawa, Ottawa Beach, Holland, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

GAZE'S SUMMER TOUR BOOK, '98, JUST OUT; routes and rates via lake, river, and rail to all summer resorts; free on personal application or mailed for 2 stamps. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE TO MICHIGAN CITY, La Porte, and all points on L. E. & W. R. R., leaving Goodrich dock, Rush-st. bridge, daily, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; excursions, 75c. Tel. M. 572.

TO WAUKEGAN, 60C, EXC.; KENOSHA, 75C, exc.—Steamer "T. S. Faxton," from State-st. bridge week days at 9:30 a. m., round trip daily.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.	*11:00 am	*5:10 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express.	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited.	*11:00 am	*3:10 pm
Peoria and Texas Express.	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation.	† 3:00 pm	*9:30 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & N.Y. Ex.	*11:30 pm	*7:10 am
Detroit Express.	* 8:50 am	*10:05 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	*9:30 pm
Continental Lim., N.Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	*2:40 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 162 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville.	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion.	† 8:00 am	D†8:30 pm
Ind., Min. Spgs. & Terre H.	D*12:40 pm	D†1:45 pm
N. Orl'ns & Florida Spec.	D*12:40 pm	D*8:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D* 6:50 pm	D*8:05 am
Terre Haute & Evansville.	*11:34 pm	*6:35 am

D—Dining car on this train.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721], Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines.	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood.	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad. Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison.	† 8:30 am	†8:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas.	‡ 6:00 pm	c8:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee.	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am † 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. a8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., a6:35 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. †3:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a.m., a4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 am, a9:30 am, †11:30 am, †2 pm, *3 pm, 5 pm, *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. aSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans and Memphis Lim	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur.	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
St. Louis Diamond Special.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special.	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur.	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train.	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail.	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth.	† 5:00 pm	†11:30 am
Chicago, Cairo & N. Orleans.	* 8:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee.	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line.	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger.	† 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle.	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines.	* 3:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Peoria and Illinois Mail.	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail.	† 9:00 am	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Express	†11:45 am	† 3:45 pm
Illinois Express	†12:30 pm	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation.	† 4:00 pm	† 9:42 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & Sioux Falls.	* 8:20 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation.	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kan. City, St. Joe, L'v'w'th, Atchison, Tex. & Colo. Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha and Council Bluffs.	* 5:45 pm	* 2:00 pm
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:30 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Springs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Linc'ln, has Composite Library, Buffet Car and Pullman equipment. Dining Car Service.	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Davenport & Cedar Rapids.	*10:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
Peoria & Rock Island.	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Kan. City, St Joseph & Tex.	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'es'n.	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* [illegible]
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.	*11:30 am	* [illegible]
Galesburg and Quincy.	*11:30 am	* [illegible]
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† [illegible]
Fort Madison and Keokuk.	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:[illegible] am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* [illegible]
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston.	* 5:30 pm	* [illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska.	* 5:50 pm	* [illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis.	* 6:30 pm	* [illegible]
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* [illegible]
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	*10:30 pm	* [illegible]
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* [illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis.	‡10:15 pm	†10:[illegible] pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† [illegible]
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West.	†11:30 am	† [illegible]
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 3:00 pm	† [illegible]
Green Bay.	† 5:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 5:00 pm	† [illegible]
Milwaukee—Portage	† 5:00 pm	† [illegible]
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	† [illegible]
Milwaukee	* 6:00 pm	* [illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City.	* 6:15 pm	* [illegible]
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota.	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee-St. Paul-M'p'l. The Pioneer Limited.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West.	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 1:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily, †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express.	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kan. C., Denver, California.	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kan. C., Colorado & Utah.	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Spg'f'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited.	*11:00 am	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express.	* 9:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited.	*11:00 am	[illegible]
Peoria Fast Mail.	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express.	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Ac'm'd't'n.	* 5:00 pm	†10:30 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. [illegible].

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison.	† 7:55 am	[illegible]
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	[illegible]
Streator and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Calif. & Mexico.	*10:00 pm	[illegible]

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone [illegible] Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	† 6:45 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	†11:00 pm [illegible] [illegible]
Sycamore and Byron Local.	* 3:10 pm	*10:35 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg.	† 7:30 am	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville.	*10:00 am	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati.	*10:00 am	[illegible]
The Keystone Express.	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Columbus and the East.	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington.	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York.	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Mansfield and Pittsburg.	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington.	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York.	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
The Pennsylvania Limited.	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Pittsburg and Washington.	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York.	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville.	* 8:15 pm	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati.	* 8:15 pm	[illegible]
Columbus and the East.	* 8:15 pm	[illegible]
Youngstown and Newcastle.	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Pittsburg and the East.	*11:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

Aug. 14, 1898. *Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express.	* 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express.	* 7:20 am	† 2:10 pm
New York & Boston Special.	*10:30 am	* 8:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express.	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.	† 4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express.	† 4:15 pm	† 9:00 pm
Detroit Night Express.	* 9:35 pm	* [illegible]
Grand Rapids & Bay View.	* 8:45 pm	* 7:30 am
Bay View Sleeper	† 8:45 pm	‡ [illegible]
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper.	‡11:30 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 6:55 am	‡ 7:40 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* [illegible]
New York & Boston Special.	*10:30 am	* [illegible]
Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* [illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation.	....	‡10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited.	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
New York Express.	* 9:30 pm	....
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:[illegible] pm

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette & Louisville.	* 8:30 am	* [illegible] pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.	† 8:30 am	† [illegible] pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.	*11:45 am	* [illegible] pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.	....	‡ [illegible] am
Lafayette Accommodation.	* 3:30 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville.	* 8:30 pm	* [illegible] am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.	* 8:30 pm	* [illegible] am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	[illegible] pm
New York and Boston.	* 3:00 pm	[illegible] pm
Jamestown and Buffalo.	* 3:00 pm	[illegible] pm
Rochester Accommodation.	* 4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston.	[illegible] pm	[illegible] am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 9:30 pm	[illegible] am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express.	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express.	2:55 pm	[illegible] pm
New York and Boston Express.	10:15 pm	[illegible] am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENTRAL Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash., Vest. Express.	*10:25 am	* [illegible] pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	* [illegible] pm	*10:[illegible] am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Express.	* 7:30 pm	* [illegible] am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.	* [illegible] am	* [illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville.	* [illegible]	† [illegible]
Cincinnati and Washington.	† [illegible] pm	† [illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville.	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.	* [illegible] pm	* [illegible] am

HAVE CLEW IN HILL CASE.

Police Searching for Two Men Suspected of Perpetrating the Outrage.

DESCRIBED BY CAR CREW

They Carried a Satchel and Got Off at Morgan Park at a Late Hour.

BROKERS MAY RAISE FUND.

Up to a late hour last night no arrests had been made in the Hill explosion case. Lieutenant Healey, however, has information which he says must soon lead to the capture of two men who are suspected of having attempted to kill Mr. Hill.

Six detectives have been following up clews and say they are close at the heels of the supposed culprits. The information they have gleaned comes from four different persons, and all their stories agree. The men on whose information the detectives are acting are:

Conductor A. De Pue of the Blue Island storage battery line.
Conductor Edward Culleson of the same line.
Frank Heck, an employée of the company.
Policeman Lawrence Kelley.

Alight at Morgan Park.

Conductor De Pue, who gave the first description of the suspects, said two men got on his car at 11:10 on Tuesday night at Sixty-third street and South Park avenue. They were well dressed and carried a satchel, twenty inches long and four inches high. One appeared to be 35 years old, five feet ten inches tall, and weighed about 170 pounds. His hair and mustache were dark, and a long scar showed near his right ear. His companion had a smooth face and light hair. He was about 30 years old, weighed 150 pounds, and was five feet eight inches tall. The taller man asked the conductor to let him off at Morgan Park, and several times on the way out inquired how long it would take.

At One Hundred and Eleventh street only one other passenger was in the car with the suspects, and all got off together at this point. The two suspects walked west, where the conductor lost sight of them.

Frank Heck was in charge of the first car, which left Blue Island Wednesday morning at 5:30 o'clock. His description of two men who boarded the car at Morgan Park and got off at Seventy-ninth street and Vincennes road tallies with that given by De Pue. Policeman Kelley was standing at that corner and says he saw men answering their description get on a north-bound Wentworth avenue car. Conductor Culleson declares he saw the men get on De Pue's car.

Another clew, which, however, does not concern the two suspects, was given Lieutenant Healey by Miss Amanda Behrens, the 14-year-old daughter of Henry Behrens, a saloonkeeper at One Hundred and Seventh street and Vincennes road. Three men, Miss Behrens says, came to the saloon on July 31 and asked if they could board at the house. They did not return. The saloonkeeper gives the name of one as Freeman and says he used to board with a relative who is a neighbor of Mr. Hill and also a member of the Board of Trade.

Guard the Hill House.

Several policemen remained near the Hill home all Wednesday night, but no new evidence was found. Lieutenant Healey arrived at the dwelling at 9 o'clock in the morning, and after consulting with Mrs. Hill and Mr. Graham left for Chief Kipley's office. The footprints leading south and west from the house are kept intact by boxes placed over them. Tracks were found leading towards the Adams barn from the south. More tracks on the ridge several hundred yards west of the Hill residence were discovered also. On top of the hill a horse and buggy had evidently stood not long before the detectives were summoned. The marks showed that the horse had been driven toward Blue Island.

The arrest of a man in Morgan Park by one of Lieutenant Healey's men during the day gave rise to a report that the prisoner was suspected of having made the attempt on Mr. Hill's life. This, however, was denied by Lieutenant Healey, who said the arrest had no connection with the Hill case.

Electrical Fuses Not Used.

Experts in high explosives say electrical fulminating caps, such as were found in the barn of C. H. Adams, 1751 West One Hundred and Seventh street, could not have been used in causing the explosion. To have employed an electrical fulminating cap the conspirators must have had an electric battery connected by wire with the explosives. This wire would have been broken off some distance from the explosive and pieces of it would have been discovered. No wire was found and, besides, experts say, men having such a job in view would hardly care to burden themselves with a battery.

The fulminating caps found are known to the trade as "electrical fuses." There are only three makers of these articles in the United States, and it requires an expert, it is said, to determine the difference between them. One of the makers points his caps, the others end them like a small cartridge, as shown in THE TRIBUNE picture yesterday. The differences observable are chiefly in the finish of the shell and wiring. The shells are usually of the same size, according to local dealers. They are of copper and contain in one end the charge of explosive, mainly fulminate of mercury. The wires through which the current passes are connected within the shell by a fine platinum wire, which is heated by the electricity, and thus explodes the fulminate, which by detonation explodes the dynamite or other explosive.

Detonation Caps Employed.

The experts say that detonating caps were used rather than fulminating caps. Detonating caps are thin copper shells, less than a quarter of an inch in diameter and from one to one and a half inches in length, and are used in connection with a safety fuse in exploding dynamite. These caps contain highly sensitive fulminating powder, which is set off by heat as in the electrical cap, the only difference being that in the former the heat is directly applied by the burning fuse.

The drainage canal contractors usually employ the electrical caps as being safer, but it is said that the similarity of the caps found in the Adams barn to those used on the canal is of no significance, inasmuch as the caps are a commercial article used by nearly all persons engaged in blasting.

Dealers do not sell less than fifty pounds of dynamite at a time, and it is believed by some that the miscreants did secure their supplies—probably by theft—from along the drainage canal. It is thought this might explain why unserviceable caps were found in the barn. These were picked up with such other explosive material as ignorant persons might find there, it is argued, and the men engaged in the job kept it all together until they had prepared their machine in the Adams barn.

The black stain on the pole that was leaned against the window and on the wall near the eaves of the house is regarded by some as an indication that black blasting powder was used, though others assert dynamite often stains as much as powder.

The experts in explosives say the round hole in the front window could not have been caused by the concussion, which would have made an irregular hole or broken the whole pane, but that it was probably made by the passage of some solid article.

Brokers May Offer Reward.

There is considerable sentiment on the Board of Trade favorable to raising a fund to insure the capture and punishment of the would-be assassins of Mr. Hill. There was only one opinion expressed as to the assault on Mr. Hill's Morgan Park home. It was denounced as dastardly in the most unqualified terms. Suggestions as to the desirability of raising a prosecution fund, not by the board as an organization, but by individual members, came from a number of directions, and will probably be acted on. Ordinarily the board membership ranges itself into sides on any subject which comes up for discussion. Yesterday there was only one side, and the discussion, for that reason, lagged.

Some of the wreckage of the Hill residence was on exhibition in the exchange hall. About noon Mr. Hill appeared on the floor, and was congratulated on the escape of himself and family from serious injury.

"I think our sympathy for John Hill as a fellow-member of the Board of Trade should take the practical form of a fund to insure the punishment of the ruffians who put in danger not only his life but the lives of his wife and two little daughters," said a prominent commission man. "I, for one, would be only too glad to contribute to such a fund. Mr. Hill's statement that he would kill the perpetrators of the outrage has come in for some mild criticism, but dozens of good, substantial members have expressed themselves today to the effect that lynching is too good for them.

"People on the board who are in a general way in sympathy with the work done by Mr. Hill do not realize what he has accomplished for the organization. His work in suppressing bucket shops has nothing particular to do with the desire to have his assailants punished. If the family of any member of the board, whether prominent or not, should be wantonly exposed to serious danger, I would favor aiding in prosecuting the criminals."

ESTERHAZY MUST FACE A COUNCIL OF INQUIRY.

Alleged Author of the Bordereaux in the Dreyfus Case Will Be Called Upon to Appear Before a Military Court.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The Minister of War, M. Godfrey Cafagniac, announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that Commandant Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the alleged author of the bordereaux in the Dreyfus case, will be summoned before a council of inquiry, whose composition will be determined by the Paris military authorities.

WANT EIGHTEEN NEW WARSHIPS

Recommendation to Be Made to Secretary Long for a Big Increase in the Navy.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, Chief of Ordnance O'Neil, Chief of Equipment Bradford, and Chief of Engineers Melville, constituting a Naval Board of Construction, will recommend to Secretary Long that the navy be immediately increased by eighteen warships. These vessels are to range in size from battleships of the Oregon class to unprotected cruisers like the Detroit.

The board will recommend that three battleships of 13,000 tons displacement and eighteen knots speed be included in this list. Of the other fifteen vessels, three are to be armored cruisers of 12,000 tons displacement, three protected cruisers of 6,000 tons, three protected cruisers of about 5,000 tons, and six unprotected cruisers of 2,500 tons displacement. These vessels are to be of the latest type, and will have all the latest improvements of their class.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn said that although the board would make the recommendation that these vessels be built he was not of the opinion that Secretary Long would ask Congress to appropriate the necessary money for such a large number of vessels. The cost of building these vessels, according to Chief Hichborn, would be in the neighborhood of $50,000,000.

The general features of the different classes of ships have already been decided upon by the board. One of the new improvements which all of these vessels will have will be sheathed bottoms. This will keep the bottoms of the vessels comparatively clean. Chief Hichborn says that ships protected in this manner need only be docked every three years, instead of every six months.

The battleships as recommended by the board are to be nearly exactly like the Alabama. They will be provided with four twelve-inch guns each in addition to a secondary battery consisting of fourteen six-inch rapid-firing guns. Their armor will be of the most improved type, consisting entirely of steel.

The armored cruisers will be built for both speed and strength. They will be modeled much after the Brooklyn, but will be faster by one or two knots. Their primary battery will consist of four 8-inch guns and their secondary battery of twelve 6-inch rapid firing guns.

The protected cruisers of 6,000 tons will be modeled after the Olympia. Their speed will be much greater and they will be much more modern in every respect. They will have for their main battery four 8-inch rifled guns and for their secondary battery fourteen 6-inch rapid fire guns. The vessels of 5,000 tons will be like the Chicago, but, as in other cases, will be of a more improved type.

After the Detroit, one of the finest unprotected cruisers in our navy, will be modeled the ships of 2,500 tons. They will have the same batteries as carried by the Detroit and in fact will be exactly like that vessel except that they will be about 500 tons heavier.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In use for more than thirty years, and
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

VALLENS MAY GO TO CUBA.

Firm Is Considering the Removal of Its Chicago Factory to Havana.

DEPENDS ON PEACE TERMS

Head of House Declares Change Is Not the Result of Any Labor Troubles.

RECALLS A BITTER STRIKE.

Eugene Vallens & Co. are considering the removal of their big cigar factory from Chicago in May, 1899, at which time they may open a factory in Havana. Mr. Vallens said yesterday that no decision would be reached till peace is formally attained and the relations between the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are definitely fixed. Mr. Vallens denied that the contemplated removal was on account of inability to get along with Chicago laboring men.

"We have a lease which runs until May," said Mr. Vallens, "and we will not move before then. We may have a factory in New York, where we have one now, Tampa, or Havana. If Cuba is brought into the United States customs union we will have to have a factory at Havana. We cannot tell what we will do until peace has been definitely attained and settled relations have been established between this country and the territory acquired in war, particularly Cuba. If the duty is removed from cigars made in Cuba we will have our main factory there.

"It would be erroneous to say we intend leaving Chicago on account of inability to get along with Chicago workingmen. We are having no trouble at all. Everything is running smoothly. We employ chiefly Cubans and Spaniards, and we do not ask whether our men are in unions.

"We have been considering removing to New York, because we believe we can get better facilities there. Wages are lower and rents also. We have about 700 employés in Chicago. Our New York factory is of about equal size. Before the war we had two factories here, one in New York, and another in Havana."

Eugene Vallens & Co. had a long and stubborn strike to contend with about a year and a half ago. The firm broke definitely with the Cigarmakers' union and its goods were placed on the boycott list of the labor unions.

WILLIAM H. BUNGE IS HURT IN A COLLISION IN RANDOLPH STREET.

Runaway Horse Draws a Vehicle Against His Buggy, Wrecking It and Throwing Him on the Granite Pavement.

William H. Bunge, President of the Bunge company, manufacturer of vinegars, pickles, cider, and sauerkraut, 71 to 85 North Ann street, was painfully hurt in a collision between a vehicle drawn by a runaway horse and his buggy at Fifth avenue and Randolph street at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bunge was attended in the Briggs House by Dr. Paul J. Faber, the house physician, who said his injury was serious, but apparently not at all dangerous.

Mr. Bunge was driving from a preserving-house in River street to his home, 144 Park avenue. When opposite the Briggs House he saw a horse attached to a vehicle bearing down upon him from the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Randolph street. He drew in his own horse and ran close to the sidewalk in hope of escaping a collision, but the other vehicle took off the left rear wheel of his buggy. The collision was with such force that the harness was completely torn from Mr. Bunge's mare and the buggy was jerked from beneath him. He alighted on his back on the granite pavement.

The runaway horse belongs to S. Foster & Co., hay dealers, 113 and 115 Clinton street. Bunge's mare joined in the race after the second collision, but both animals were stopped by police officers.

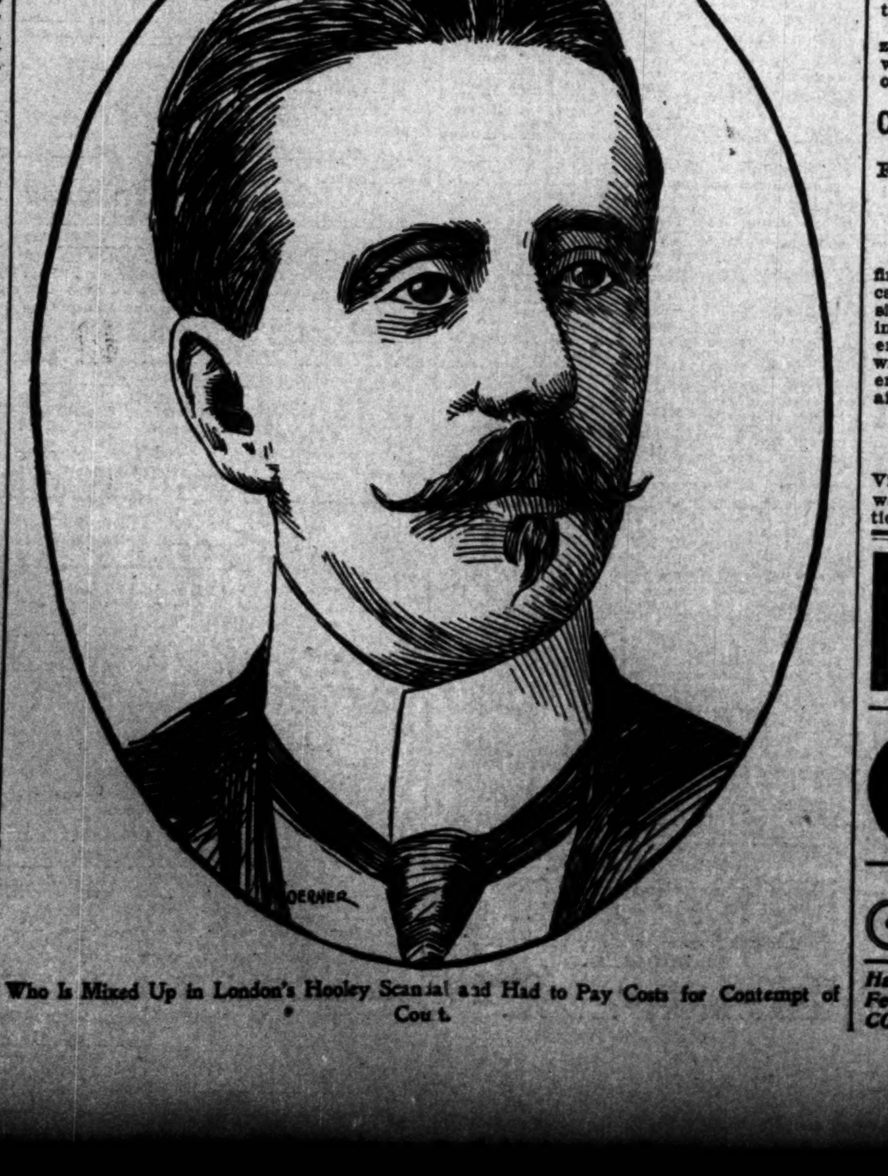
Mr. Bunge is 50 years old. He is a widower and has one son.

MISTAKES HIS SON FOR A DEER.

Fatal Error Committed by Fred Recknall While Hunting at White Lake, N. Y.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 18.—At White Lake, on the Mohawk and Malone railroad, today Fred Recknall mistook his son Philip, aged 16, for a deer while hunting, and shot him, death ensuing soon after. A few years ago another son, George, was shot and killed in mistake for a bear.

EARL OF DE LA WARR,



Who Is Mixed Up in London's Hooley Scandal and Had to Pay Costs for Contempt of Court.

TRAGEDY PUZZLES POLICE

JOHN O'BYRNE'S WOUNDS SEEM TO DISCREDIT THEORY OF SUICIDE.

After a Quarrel with His Wife He Is Found Dead with Bullets in His Brain and Heart and She Has Injuries Apparently Caused by Three Shots from Revolvers—Jealousy Is Said to Have Caused the Crime.

Police of the Desplaines Street Station are puzzled by circumstances connected with a tragedy at 53 North Carpenter street, where John O'Byrne was founded dead and his wife seriously wounded yesterday morning. Mrs. O'Byrne is at the County Hospital and is unable to give a coherent account of the shooting. The fact that her husband's body shows two wounds, either of which would have caused instant death, makes the theory of suicide questionable, as it is not believed he could have fired the second shot into his own body.

Two revolvers were found by the side of the dead man. Three bullets had been fired from one weapon and two from the other. Three wounds were inflicted in Mrs. O'Byrne and five shots were heard fired, but whether the wounds in the woman's body were caused by two bullets or three can probably never be known. A bullet which passed through the woman's arm may have also pierced her breast, inflicting a slight flesh wounded found on her bosom, or the two wounds may have been caused by two bullets. The third wound is in the woman's forearm.

Dennis Monahan, a boarder in the house where O'Byrne was shot and whose clothing was covered with blood when the police arrived, is detained by the police pending further investigation. Monahan declares he had no part in the shooting and says his clothes became blood-stained as the result of his stanching the flow of blood from Mrs. O'Byrne's wounds.

Monahan formerly lived with his sister at 204 North Ashland avenue, and to the home of the two Mrs. Byrne came several months ago to live after she was separated from her husband. Five weeks ago she moved to the Carpenter street boarding house, which was conducted by Mrs. Mary Levis, and a week later Monahan also went there to board.

O'Byrne called to see his wife about 11 o'clock in the morning. They talked at the front door for a few moments and then Mrs. O'Byrne ran screaming through the house to the kitchen. She was followed by her husband and soon afterwards five pistol shots were heard. The shots and screams attracted other occupants of the house, who found O'Byrne lying dead in the dining-room and Mrs. O'Byrne crying in the kitchen. One bullet had passed through O'Byrne's mouth to the brain and another had penetrated his heart. His face and clothing bore no powder marks, the police say, and this circumstance indicates to them that the shots which ended his life must have been fired by some one else.

Acquaintances of O'Byrne say he was jealous of his wife and had threatened to "stamp the life out of her" if she did not return to live with him. They were married ten years ago at Maywood, Ill., where they lived until two years ago.

"He was jealous of her," said Mrs. Levis to Inspector Shea. "O'Byrne frequently called at my house and last Sunday night I had to eject him from the house because I was afraid that he would kill her then. He said he would do it unless she returned to live with him, but Mrs. O'Byrne said she would never do so."

Policemen Larkin and Fitzmaurice of the Desplaines Street Station have been detailed on the case and received instructions from Captain Mahoney to learn who owned the two revolvers which were found lying beside the dead man.

PETHKE HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Slayer of the Rev. Samuel Breakwell Waives Examination Before Justice Heath at Waukegan.

Carl Pethke, who killed the Rev. Samuel Breakwell at Highwood, Ill., with a pocket-knife on Wednesday, was given his preliminary hearing before Justice Heath at Waukegan yesterday. He waived examination, and was held to the October term of the grand jury without bail.

The hearing was had in the jail. Pethke was led in crying. State's Attorney E. J. Heydecker explained the meaning of the hearing, and Pethke readily agreed to waive examination. He appeared to be greatly cast down when informed that Mr. Breakwell was dead.

The funeral of the murdered man will be held at Highwood Methodist Church today. Mrs. Jane Breakwell, who was his divorced wife, said she would be present. Her son was reconciled to her yesterday in obedience, he asserted, to a spirit prompting him from his father.

TAMMANY TAKEN IN THE FOLD.

Democratic Ward Organizations Agree to Give It an Equal Place in the Association.

The local Tammany society has at last been recognized as a component part of the Democratic organization. At the meeting of the ward organization last evening it was agreed to give the Tammany leaders an equal place in the organization. The clubs originally made up this organization, the central body consisting of the Presidents and secretaries of all the ward clubs. Tammany has a somewhat similar organization, its central body being the gathering of all the ward officers, and the plan of union agreed on is that the old ward club officers should be added to the Tammany ward officers, and the united body form the ward organization.

The scheme is credited to Thomas Gahan, and is acknowledged to be shrewd politics. In the past the members of the local Democratic machine held their power by the work of the ward clubs in carrying the primaries. The organization of the Tammany society in the various wards had raised up a dangerous power, which might carry enough primaries to endanger, if not overthrow, the central machine.

By giving Tammany a place in the organization, however, it, in the future, will act with the ward clubs, and between them they ought to be able to carry any primaries.

CHAS. W. VAN AMBERG KILLED.

Falls from a Chicago and Eastern Illinois Train While on His Way to Work.

Charles W. Van Amberg, 606 West Sixty-first place, fell from the platform of a Chicago and Eastern Illinois train at Forty-sixth street yesterday morning and was instantly killed. Van Amberg, who was employed by the J. V. Farwell company, was on his way to work at the time. Several companions saw him fall, but could not aid him.

Short Line to Omaha
Via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Excursion tickets to exposition. City ticket office, 95 Adams street.

Furs Styles Winter 1898 Now Ready.
John T. Shayne & Co.
Reliable Furriers,
187-189 State Street.

DIAMONDS
STIMULATE STABILITY.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
4th Floor, 103 State-st.

Highest Grade '98 Models....$17.50
1¼-in. tubing, flush joints, M. & W. and other tires, Garford saddle, adjustable bars.
CLYDE P. WARNER MFG. CO.,
287 Wabash av., 35 Randolph

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Derby and Fedora Hats in town. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.
111 to 115 State Street.

Astounding Sacrifice Sale **Silk Costumes.**

We Will Sell Today
150 Silk Costumes

Strictly custom made in our own dressmaking department—made in that superior Stevens' style that is impossible to duplicate outside of our own workrooms. Every costume contains from 15 to 18 yards of $1.00 to $1.50 silks. This is the final sale and embraces positively all those high-class, strikingly handsome creations that have been marked to sell as high as $50.00. The opportunity affords the greatest bargains in Silk Suits Chicago has ever known—every costume goes for less than the cost of the silk alone.

$18.00 for $50.00 Silk Costumes.
$15.00 for $40.00 Silk Costumes.
$12.50 for $35.00 Silk Costumes.
$7.50 for $25.00 Silk Costumes.

Silk Remnants:

A grand gathering of all the odd lengths and accumulated short lengths for Friday's selling—representing the greatest silk bargains of the season—all the high cost, high class silks priced to you without regard to cost or former price—it's that once a week silk bargain event that has made Chicago's foremost silk store far famed—today's selling represents a gigantic effort to clean up all the odd lengths prior to the incoming of the new fall silks—values were never greater—assortment never larger—the economical opportunities without a precedent—your unrestricted choice at 50c and................ **25c**

Silk Waists. $1.98 for Silk Waists—a grand assortment picked from the different lots and marked for speedy clearance. It has never been your privilege to choose from such a fine array of Silk Waists at this price—waists that have been selling for twice today's asking all go to you today at................ **$1.98**

$2.48 for handsome dressmaker made Silk Waists—waists that contain four to five yards of $1.00 silks—waists that have been selling for $8.00 to $15.00 all go on sale today at $4.98, $3.98 and $2.48.

Ladies' Neckwear. Friday bargains in ladies' seasonable Neckwear surpass all previous offerings, slightly soiled and mussed, but washing will make them as good as new. 100 dozen ladies' exceptionally neat and stylish White Lawn, Pique and Silk Ties in Puffs, Ascot and Bows—Ties that ordinarily sell at 35c and 50c. Today they are marked for quick clearance at................ **10c**

Ladies' Hosiery. The remainder of that notable purchase—2,000 dozen of Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose—Hose that created a positive sensation when marked at 25c—today they all go at...... **15c**

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ART LEADED GLASS.
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